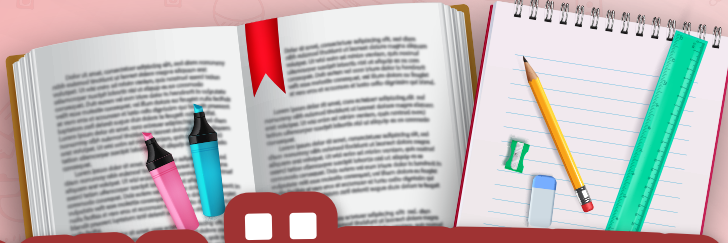




ORTAÖĞRETİM
GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ



KONU ÖZETLERİ

İNGİLİZCE

YDT

Zengin ve Anlaşılır İçerik

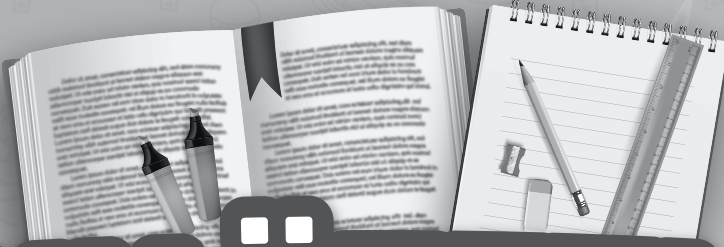
Hızlı ve Etkili Öğrenme

Görsel Destekli Anlatım



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MEBİ



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İSTİKLÂL MARŞI

Korkma, sönmez bu şafaklarda yüzen al sancak;
Sönmeden yurdumun üstünde tüten en son ocak.
O benim milletimin yıldızıdır, parlayacak;
O benimdir, o benim milletimindir ancak.

Çatma, kurban olayım, çehreni ey nazlı hilâl!
Kahraman ırkıma bir gül! Ne bu şiddet, bu celâl?
Sana olmaz dökülen kanlarımız sonra helâl.
Hakkıdır Hakk'a tapan milletimin istiklâl.

Ben ezelden beridir hür yaşadım, hür yaşarım.
Hangi çılgın bana zincir vuracakmış? Şaşarım!
Kükremiş sel gibiyim, bendimi çiğner, aşarım.
Yırtarım dağları, enginlere sığmam, taşarım.

Garbın âfâkını sarmışsa çelik zırhlı duvar,
Benim iman dolu göğsüm gibi serhaddim var.
Ulusun, korkma! Nasıl böyle bir imanı boğar,
Medeniyet dediğin tek dişi kalmış canavar?

Arkadaş, yurduma alçakları uğratma sakın;
Siper et gövdeni, dursun bu hayâsızca akın.
Doğacaktır sana va'dettiği günler Hakk'ın;
Kim bilir, belki yarın, belki yarından da yakın.

Bastiğın yerleri toprak diyerek geçme, tanı:
Düşün altındaki binlerce kefensiz yatanı.
Sen şehit oğlusun, incitme, yazıktır, atanı:
Verme, dünyaları alsan da bu cennet vatanı.

Kim bu cennet vatanın uğruna olmaz ki feda?
Şüheda fışkıracak toprağı sıksan, şüheda!
Cânı, cânânı, bütün varımı alsın da Huda,
Etmesin tek vatanımdan beni dünyada cüda.

Ruhumun senden îlâhî, şudur ancak emeli:
Değmesin mabedimin göğsüne nâmahrem eli.
Bu ezanlar -ki şehadetleri dinin temeli-
Ebedî yurdumun üstünde benim inlemeli.

O zaman vecd ile bin secde eder -varsa- taşım,
Her cerîhamdan îlâhî, boşanıp kanlı yaşım,
Fışkırır ruh-ı mücerret gibi yerden na'sım;
O zaman yükselerek arşa değer belki başım.

Dalgalar sen de şafaklar gibi ey şanlı hilâl!
Olsun artık dökülen kanlarımın hepsi helâl.
Ebediyyen sana yok, ırkıma yok izmihlâl;
Hakkıdır hür yaşamış bayrağımın hürriyyet;
Hakkıdır Hakk'a tapan milletimin istiklâl!

Mehmet Âkif ERSOY

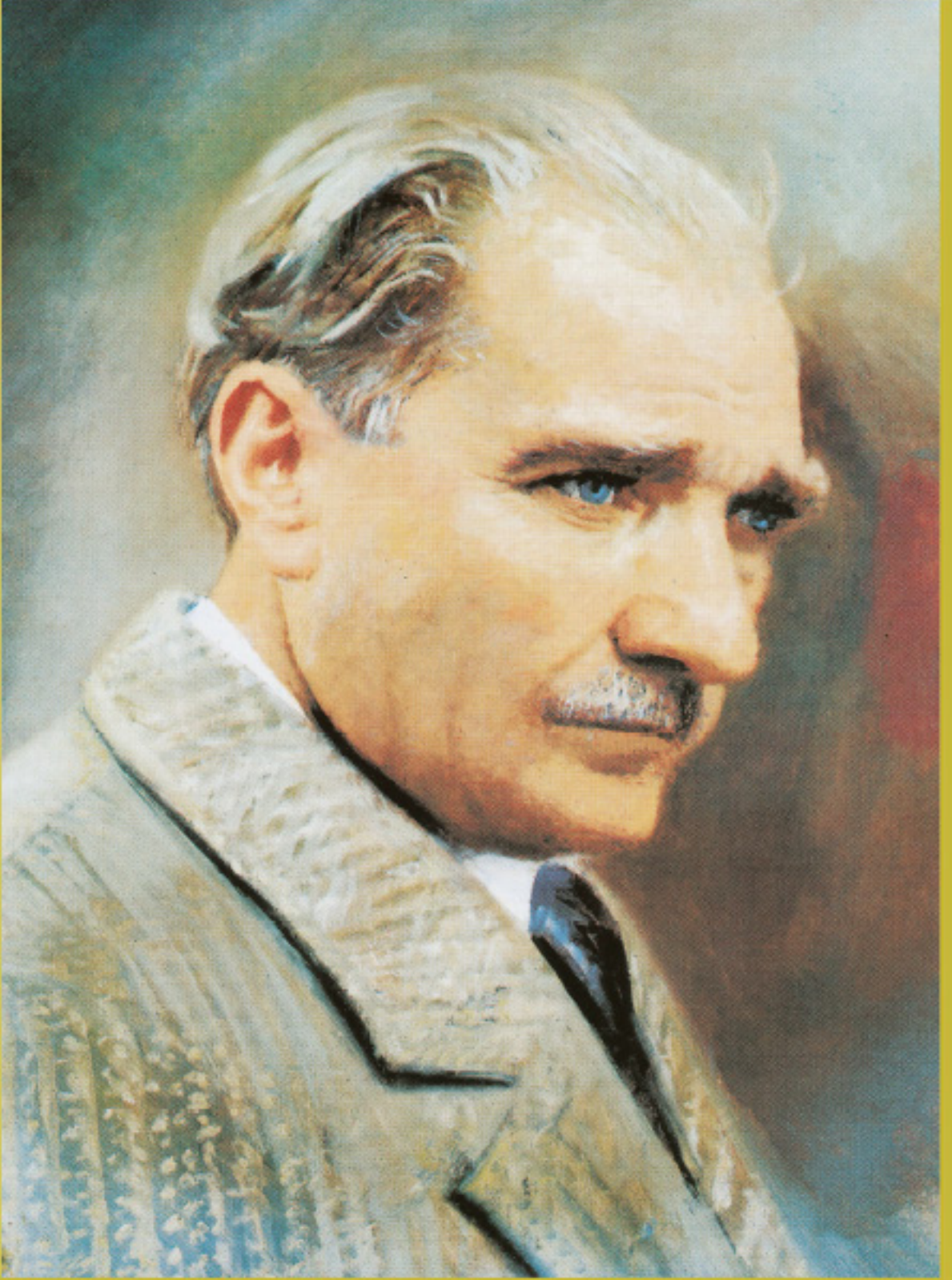
GENÇLİĞE HİTÂBE

Ey Türk gençliği! Birinci vazifen, Türk istiklâlini, Türk Cumhuriyetini, ilelebet muhafaza ve müdafaa etmektir.

Mevcudiyetinin ve istikbalinin yegâne temeli budur. Bu temel, senin en kıymetli hazinendir. İstikbalde dahi, seni bu hazineden mahrum etmek isteyecek dâhilî ve hâricî bedhahların olacaktır. Bir gün, istiklâl ve cumhuriyeti müdafaa mecburiyetine düşersen, vazifeye atılmak için, içinde bulunacağın vaziyetin imkân ve şeraitini düşünmeyeceksin! Bu imkân ve şerait, çok namûsait bir mahiyette tezahür edebilir. İstiklâl ve cumhuriyetine kastedecek düşmanlar, bütün dünyada emsali görülmemiş bir galibiyetin mümessili olabilirler. Cebren ve hile ile aziz vatanın bütün kaleleri zapt edilmiş, bütün tersanelerine girilmiş, bütün orduları dağıtılmış ve memleketin her köşesi bilfiil işgal edilmiş olabilir. Bütün bu şeraitten daha elîm ve daha vahim olmak üzere, memleketin dâhilinde iktidara sahip olanlar gaflet ve dalâlet ve hattâ hıyanet içinde bulunabilirler. Hattâ bu iktidar sahipleri şahsî menfaatlerini, müstevlîlerin siyasî emelleriyle tevhit edebilirler. Millet, fakr u zaruret içinde harap ve bîtap düşmüş olabilir.

Ey Türk istikbalinin evlâdı! İşte, bu ahval ve şerait içinde dahi vazifen, Türk istiklâl ve cumhuriyetini kurtarmaktır. Muhtaç olduğun kudret, damarlarındaki asil kanda mevcuttur.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk



MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

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PRONOUNS			
Singular		Plural	
Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	me	we	us
you	you	you	you
he	him	they	them
she	her		
it	it		

Subject Pronouns

Ülkelerden, taşıtlardan ve gemilerden bahsederken **it** veya **she** kullanılır.

- ◆ With more than 760 miles of coastline in the Pacific and Caribbean, **Costa Rica** is made for beach lovers. **She** has a wide variety of opportunities for nature lovers, too.

Cinsiyeti bilinmeyen hayvanlar için **it**, bilinenler için **he** / **she** özne zamirleri kullanılır.

- ◆ Despite riding my new horse only once, **he** can recognize me by my appearance or my voice.

Zaman, mesafe ve hava durumundan söz ederken **it** kullanılır.

- ◆ **It** takes scientists **a few hours** to descend into the Canyon of Lydia, one of the numerous canyons and underwater mountains situated 130 miles away from Massachusetts.

They özne zamiri, kurumlardan, hükümet ve yetkililerden söz ederken kullanılır.

- ◆ **They** sell super comfortable sofas, whose cushions are removable and machine washable.

Genel anlamda insanlardan bahsederken **you** ve **we** özne zamirleri kullanılır.

- ◆ Since the environmental consequences of plastic waste are devastating, **we** need to take action against our reliance on plastic.



It özne zamiri, **I / me + relative clause** ile başlayan **cleft sentence** yapılarında kullanılır. Bu cümlelerde amaç vurgu yapmaktır.

- ◆ **It** is me who took responsibility for the entire project, even when others were hesitant to step forward.

It özne zamiri, ayrıık tümce (cleft sentence) yapılarında çoğul isimler ile kullanılabilir.

- ◆ **It** is children and teenagers who are increasingly experiencing anxiety and sadness, so early preventative care is crucial to promoting their mental health.

Object Pronouns

Cümle içinde nesne konumunda olan isim veya isim gruplarının yerine kullanılır.

- ◆ When I finish my school exams, **my friends** call me to do activities with **them**.

Zarflar ve sıfatlarla yapılan karşılaştırmalı ifadelerde kullanılır.

- ◆ I haven't met anyone as positive as **you**.

It nesne zamiri **love, hate, etc.** gibi duygu ifade eden fiillerin ardından kullanılır.

- ◆ I love **it** when Uncle Bill and Auntie Jane laugh their heads off at my jokes.

Edatlardan sonra kullanılır.

- ◆ They planned a surprise party for **him** to celebrate his promotion.

It nesne zamiri cümle içinde **find / make / think... + it + adjective** yapısında kullanılır.

- ◆ Regardless of what your profession is, I **find it important** to be commercial to participate and compete in the modern world.

Cümle içinde **of** kullanılan ifadelerde zamir özne konumunda olsa bile, nesne zamiri kullanmak gereklidir.

- ◆ I was reading a book while my friend was playing computer games, so neither **of us** saw him leave.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Singular		Plural	
Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
I	my	we	our
you	your	you	your
he	his	they	their
she	her		
it	its		

İyelik sıfatları sahiplik durumunu belirtmek için kullanılır.

♦ **The staff** had a reputation for not assisting customers very much, but I was impressed by **their** helpfulness.

Bir şeyin sözü geçen kişiye ait olduğunu vurgulamak için **own** ya da **of own** ifadesi kullanılır.

♦ However hard I work, I can't afford a house **of my own**.

Eylemin yalnız başına, yardımsız yapıldığını vurgulamak için **on + possessive adjective + own** yapısı kullanılır.

♦ Lucy's optimistic attitude helped her overcome the problems **on her own**.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Singular		Plural	
Subject Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Subject Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns
I	mine	we	ours
you	yours	you	yours
he	his	they	theirs
she	hers		
it	x		

İyelik zamirleri bir ismin yerine geçer ve nesnenin aitlik durumu hakkında bilgi verir. Cümlede hem özne hem de nesne olarak kullanılabilir.

♦ Who is teaching English in the classroom next to **yours**?

Some, many, a, most, several gibi belirleyicilerden sonra **of** edatı ile kullanılır.

♦ **Some friends of mine** feel that the practice of cloning animals is unethical and should, therefore, be banned.

Possessive Case

Düzenli çoğul isimler sonuna sadece **apostrophe (')**, düzensizler de ise **apostrophe ('s)** gelir.

♦ I think **my grandparents' teenage** years were both the best and the most difficult years of their lives.

(-s) ile biten özel isimlerin sonuna **(-'s)** ya da **(')** konulabilir.

♦ **Jones's / Jones'** sister is broke because she spent all her money on a painting.

Cansız varlıklar için iyelik durumu **of** edatı ile verilirken; kurum, organizasyon, ülke, şehir, kıta vs. isimleri için ise **(-'s)** kullanılır.

♦ **Türkiye's borders** are firmly protected by the Turkish army.

Zaman ve süreç bildiren ifadelerde **(-'s)** kullanılır.

♦ **This year's** surveys show that water pollution poses a great threat to marine life.



İki ya da daha fazla kişinin ortak sahipliği için son isme, belirtilen sahiplik ortak değil ise her isme **(-'s)** eklenir.

♦ **Emir and Eymen's teacher** always reminds them that assigning the homework on time is so important to him. (Ortak öğretmen)

♦ **Emir's and Eymen's teachers** always remind them that assigning the homework on time is so important to them. (İkisinin öğretmeni farklıdır.)

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Singular		Plural	
Subject Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns	Subject Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I	myself	we	ourselves
you	yourself	you	yourselves
he	himself	they	themselves
she	herself		
it	itself		

Dönüşlü zamirler, öznesi ve nesnesi aynı olan cümlelerde kullanılır. Öznenin yaptığı işten kendisinin etkilendiğini gösterir.

- ◆ He blamed **himself** for the unexpected accident.

Bu zamirler “bizzat” anlamında, vurgu amaçlı kullanılabilir.

- ◆ We took the camera back to the shop and spoke to **the manager himself** to ask for a refund.

Eylemlerin güçlükle yapıldığını vurgulamak için kullanılır.

- ◆ She couldn't wash **herself** very easily due to her broken arm.

Bir ilgecin ardından kullanılabilir.

- ◆ People worried **about themselves** all the time rather than their friends are called selfish.

Cümledeki ilgeç yer belirtme amaçlı kullanılmışsa, dönüşlü zamir yerine nesne zamiri kullanılır.

- ◆ Scientific consensus has shown that the world is getting colder, and human beings are **behind it**.



By + reflexive pronoun yapısı eylemin yalnızca o kişi tarafından, yardım alınmadan yapıldığını vurgular.

- ◆ When we arrived at the campsite, **my friend** set up the tent **by himself** while I was doing some shopping.

Demonstrative Pronouns

İşaret zamirleri, belirli bir şeye veya birine işaret etmek için ismin yerine kullanılan kelimelerdir. **This** ve **that** tekil; **these** ve **those** ise çoğul nesne ya da kişilere işaret eder. Yakındaki nesneleri ya da kişileri işaret ederken **this** ve **these** zamirleri, uzaktakiler için **that** ve **those** işaret zamirleri kullanılır. Bu zamirler cümlede özne ya da nesne durumunda olabilir.

- ◆ All the sofas here are comfortable, but **this** is by far the best.
- ◆ You need to water all the flowers in the garden, yet water **those** next to the fence a little bit more!
- ◆ Look at **that**! Is that the boy you had a row with on the bus yesterday?



Those işaret zamiri, **the people** ya da **the ones** anlamında, **relative clause** yapısıyla kullanılabilir. **These, this** ve **that** işaret zamirleri **relative clause** yapısıyla kullanılmaz.

- ◆ Those who want to come to the concert should get the tickets from the school music shop tomorrow.

Cümlede daha önce bahsedilmiş tekil isim yerine **that of**, çoğul isim yerine **those of** yapısı kullanılır.

- ◆ The garden of this café is more beautiful than **that of** the café we went to last week.

MY NOTES

[illegible]

Belgisiz zamirler, belirli bir kişi, yer veya şeyden bahsetmeden genel bir atıfta bulunmak için kullanılan zamirlerdir.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Person		Thing	Place
everyone	everybody	everything	everywhere
anyone	anybody	anything	somewhere
someone	somebody	something	anywhere
no one	nobody	nothing	nowhere

Belgisiz zamirler, her zaman tekil kabul edilir ve fiil çekimi buna göre yapılır.

- ◆ **Everyone** knows about the garbage issue here on Earth, but did you know that in space there is still a lot of rubbish?
- ◆ **Anyone** who is interested in being a part of our newly-founded rock band can contact me.

Özne olarak kullanıldıklarında, bunlara gönderme yapan zamirler tekil ya da çoğul olabilir.

- ◆ As **everybody** in the committee put forward **their** ideas against the proposal, the chairman decided to reject it.



Tag Questions yapısında, insanlar için her zaman **they** zamiri, cansız varlıklar için **it** zamiri kullanılır.

- ◆ Thanks to the advent of aviation, **anyone** can fly distances in less time, can't **they**?
- ◆ **Everything** about gardening heals our distressed brains, doesn't **it**?

Everyone, Everybody, Everything, Everywhere

Everyone, everybody, everything, everywhere belirsiz zamirleri, tüm grup ya da nesneleri kapsayan genel bir anlam ifade eder. Olumlu, olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılır.

- ◆ Not **everyone** in the scientific community agrees on the ethical implications of artificial intelligence.
- ◆ **Everybody** in the art community admires the revolutionary approach of modern architects who blend technology with tradition.
- ◆ Is **everything** in the ecosystem interconnected, or do certain species rely on isolated resources?
- ◆ Accessing drinkable water is not possible **everywhere** in this city.

Someone, Somebody, Something, Somewhere

Someone, somebody, something, somewhere belgisiz zamirleri genellikle olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır.

- ◆ I reckon you should do **something** about keeping a well-balanced or calorie-controlled diet.

Olumlu cevap verilmesi beklenen, rica ve teklif içeren soru cümlelerinde kullanılabilir.

- ◆ Shall I say **something** before the meeting?
- ◆ Would you really want to invite **someone** whose book is especially interesting for the group of readers?

Anyone, Anybody, Anything, Anywhere

Soru ve olumsuz cümlelerde kullanılır.

- ◆ Although we went through the project thoroughly, the knowledge we needed was not offered **anywhere**.
- ◆ Why hasn't **anybody** addressed the underlying issues causing these recurring problems?

Olumlu cümlede kullanıldıklarında 'herhangi bir' anlamını verir.

- ◆ **Anywhere** is better than this crowded and noisy café.

Anyone, anybody, anything, anywhere olumsuz cümlelerde özne olarak kullanılamaz, onların yerine **no one, nobody, nothing, nowhere** zamirleri kullanılır. Olumsuz cümlelerde **anyone, anybody, anything, anywhere** genellikle özne değil, dolaylı nesne ya da zarf tümleci olarak kullanılır.

- ◆ **Nothing** will make me change my mind about Steve even if he apologizes.
- ◆ The museum didn't allow **anyone** to take photographs of the newly discovered artifact.

- ◆ All I'm saying is that if **anything** happens spontaneously, call me without any hesitation.
- ◆ If **anyone** is interested in joining the art workshop, they should register by tomorrow.

No One, Nobody, Nothing, Nowhere

◆ I mentioned **no one** about our chat, but someone could have listened to us secretly.

◆ **Nobody** understood **anything** he said because he spoke so fast.

◆ **Nowhere** in this city **can** you **find** that spare part suitable for your car.

◆ Did **no one** inform you about the meeting scheduled for tomorrow?

◆ There are quite a few words in this town, you hear **nowhere else** in that part of the world.

MY NOTES

This image shows a full page of blank graph paper. The grid consists of small, uniform squares formed by thin, light gray lines. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

FORMS OF “OTHER” AND IMPERSONAL PRONOUNS

YDT

YDT

YDT

YDT

YDT

YDT

YDT

YDT

YDT

YDT

YDT

YDT

Another

Another, “bir tane daha, başka bir” anlamına gelir.

- ◆ After completing the first stage of the research, the scientists decided to conduct **another** round of experiments to ensure the accuracy of their findings.

Sıfat veya zamir olarak tekil isimlerle kullanılır.

- ◆ Lightning is a rush of electrical current from one cloud to **another**.

Zaman, mesafe, para miktarı ifade eden çoğul ifadelerle kullanılır.

- ◆ Since this money for jeans is not enough, you have to give me **another fifty dollars**.

Other

Other kelimesi, iki ve daha fazla özne veya nesneden söz ederken, bir şeyin ya da birinin dışında kalanı ya da farklı olanını ifade eder.

- ◆ Unlike **other cats**, cheetahs cannot fully extract their claws.

Çoğul isimlerle kullanılır.

- ◆ Many famous artists, such as Leonardo Da Vinci and Michelangelo, had different approaches to art, but **other** painters of the Renaissance period followed similar styles.

Some, any, no, every gibi ifadelerle kullanılır.

- ◆ Although the official language of Austria is German, there are **some other languages** spoken among its citizens.

Others

Others zamir olarak kullanılır ve “diğerleri” anlamına gelir. Kendisinden sonra isim almaz. Çoğul isimlerin yerine kullanılır.

- ◆ Collaborating with colleagues allows ecologists to generate better ideas and effectively connect with **others**.

The other

The other yapısı sıfat olarak hem tekil hem de çoğul isimler ile kullanılır. “Geriye kalan, diğeri” anlamına gelir.

- ◆ There are three letters on the table. Two of them are for your brother and **the other letter** is for you.

The others

The others zamir olarak kullanılır, ardından isim gelmez. “Geriye kalanlar, diğerleri” anlamına gelir.

- ◆ There are three cookies left on the plate; eat whichever one you like and leave **the others** for whoever comes in later.

Each other

Each other “birbirlerini, birbirlerine” anlamına gelir. Genellikle iki kişiyi ifade eder. Devamında isim kullanıldığında (’s) alır.

- ◆ Despite their differing perspectives, the two leaders managed to respect **each other's** viewpoints.

One another

One another “birbirlerini, birbirlerine” anlamına gelir. Genellikle üç veya daha fazla kişiyi ifade eder. Devamında isim gelmez.

- ◆ The members of this team focus not only on the targets but also on the interaction with **one another**.

Every other

Every other “iki günde, haftada, ayda, yılda bir vb.” anlamına gelir.

- ◆ Parents should speak to their children about their online lives **every other week**.

One after another, One after the other

Bu ifadeler “sırayla, teker teker” anlamını verir.

- ◆ She passed all the tests **one after another** to study at a decent university abroad.
- ◆ The busses kept coming **one after the other** to pick up the passengers at the airport terminal.

One / it

Genel olarak bir nesneden söz ederken **one**, daha önce bahsedilen nesneye gönderme yapılırken **it** kullanılır.

- ◆ There are so many interesting dishes on the menu that it's hard for me to order **one**.
- ◆ You should get rid of that old undependable car. You need to sell **it**.

One of

Çoğul ifadeler ile kullanılır.

- ◆ If **one of these** factories shuts down, hundreds of workers will be laid off.
- ◆ While the teacher caught **one of her students** cheating on the exam, she gave him zero on that test.

One / Ones

One sayılabilir tekil ismin, **ones** çoğul ismin yerine kullanılır.

- ◆ These are all elegant necklaces. I suppose I'll buy **one**.
- ◆ I am going to buy these shoes, but I am not sure about these **ones**.

İnsanlardan genel anlamda bahsedilirken **one** kullanılır.

- ◆ Since plastic destroys our seas and poisons our food chain, **one** should quit using plastic bags and single-use water bottles.

Bu zamirler **relative clause** yapısıyla kullanılır.

- ◆ The graph is **the one which** shows the income distribution among the people in big cities.

İşaret zamirleri, belgisiz zamirler ve soru ifadeleri ile kullanılır.

- ◆ **These red ones** are the free samples of new products from their company.

One / ones kullanımları **a / an, my / your..., some, any, both** ifadeleri ve sayılar ile kullanılmaz. Fakat sıfat varsa **one / ones** kullanılabilir.

- ◆ The white horse is fast, but I guess **the brown one** will win.

MY NOTES

This image shows a full page of blank graph paper. The grid consists of small, uniform squares formed by thin, light gray lines. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.



THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Structure of the Simple Present Tense			
Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I You We They	I usually take a break at noon and have lunch with my colleagues in the cafeteria.	We don't usually go out to dinner on weekdays.	Do you make a to-do list every morning to stay organised?
He She It	She diligently completes her assignments before the deadline.	Alex doesn't have a car, so he walks or takes public transportation.	Does your father fix things around the house on weekends?

Use of The Simple Present Tense

Aalışkanlıklardan bahsederken kullanılır. ♦ My father builds model planes when he has time at weekends.
Bilimsel gerçeklerden ve genellemelerden bahsederken kullanılır. ♦ The Amazon Rainforest produces 20% of Earth's oxygen.
Sürekli, kalıcı, tekrarlı eylemlerden ya da durumlardan bahsederken kullanılır. ♦ Our company announces scholarships for hundreds of students on its website every year.
Planlanmış, bir zaman çizelgesinde gösterilen eylemlerden bahsederken kullanılır. ♦ The tournament kicks off with the match between Germany and Spain on Monday.
Haberlerde ve gazete başlıklarında kullanılır. ♦ Thousands of people remain without power after the storm hits the region.
Kitap, film özeti ve hikaye anlatımında kullanılır. ♦ Because the little girl always wears a red cloak, everyone in the village calls her Little Red Riding Hood.
Spor müsabakası anlatımlarında kullanılır. ♦ Usain Bolt, the Jamaican athlete, breaks the world record in the 100 metres with 9.58.
Atasözlerinde kullanılır. ♦ A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.
Yol tarifi ya da yönerge verirken kullanılır. ♦ First, take a large bowl and mix the dry ingredients carefully. My grandma always says, " Stir it with love for a tastier cake!"
Duygu, dilek ve temennilerde kullanılır. ♦ I hope the weather is fine tomorrow as we've planned a trip to İstanbul University for our students.
Durum bildiren eylemlerle kullanılır. ♦ I want two Turkish bagels with a glass of tea, please.
Resmî açılış ve törenlerin anlatımında kullanılır. ♦ The president cuts the red ribbon and opens the sports hall to public service.

Common Time Expressions Used in the Simple Present Tense

every day / week / year	once a month / a year	at weekends
every five minutes / two hours	from time to time	in the morning / at night
in summer / in winter	twice a day / a month	on Mondays / Sundays
all the time / most of the time	daily / weekly / monthly / yearly	during holidays

Use of Frequency Adverbs

always	usually	sometimes	hardly ever
almost always	generally	occasionally	scarcely ever
nearly always	often	rarely	almost never
	frequently	seldom	never

Sıklık Zarflarının Kullanımında Dikkat Edilmesi Gereken Kurallar:

Sıklık zarfları, yardımcı fiil bulunmayan olumlu cümlelerde genellikle özne ile asıl fiil arasında yer alır.

- ♦ They **often** go hiking in the mountains on weekends, as they enjoy the fresh air and beautiful views.
- ♦ She **always** tries her best to help others, even when she has a lot of work to do.

Cümlede **be** fiili kullanılıyorsa, sıklık zarfları öznenin sonra kullanılır.

- ♦ He is **always** very careful when he speaks to his boss.

Soru cümlelerinde sıklık zarfları öznenin hemen sonra kullanılır.

- ♦ Are you **usually** the one who takes photos during your trips?

Sometimes, usually ve often gibi bazı sıklık zarfları cümlelerin başında da kullanılabilir.

- ♦ **Sometimes** I forget to charge my phone before bed.
- ♦ **Usually** we have breakfast together as a family on weekends.

Never, seldom, rarely, hardly ever yapı olarak olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır ancak cümleye kattıkları anlam olumsuzdur.

- ♦ My daughter **rarely** has tantrums, even though she is currently in her terrible twos.

Cümleye vurgu eklemek için bu zarflar cümlelerin başına getirilebilir. Ancak bu durumda devrik yapı (inversion) kullanılır.

- ♦ **Rarely does** the temperature **rise** in Vostok, which is located near the South Pole.

Rarely ve seldom; often, quite, very gibi diğer zarflar (modifying adverbs) ile birlikte kullanıldığında cümle sonunda yer alabilir. Bu durumda genellikle fiilden veya nesneden sonra gelir. **Rarely** veya **seldom** zarfının anlamı değişmez, sadece vurgu artar.

- ♦ My grandma follows a healthy life style and goes to doctor **quite seldom**.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Structure of the Present Continuous Tense			
Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I	I am practicing the guitar for an upcoming performance.	I am not taking a break from work this afternoon; I have a tight deadline.	Am I inviting too many guests to the birthday celebration?
You We They	The children are playing outside in the backyard.	We aren't going on vacation this summer due to work constraints.	Are we going to the beach for vacation this summer?
He She It	Sally is attending a webinar to enhance her professional skills.	She isn't coming to the party tonight because she has prior commitments.	Is your mother cleaning the house before the guests arrive?

Use of The Present Continuous Tense

Konuşmanın gerçekleştiği anda olan eylemleri belirtmek için kullanılır.

- ♦ As the boss **is having** an important meeting with the clients right now, I can't put you through.

Yalnızca konuşma anında değil, bugünlerde devam etmekte olan eylemleri ifade etmek için de kullanılır.

- ♦ These days, you **are spending** more time on your computer.
- ♦ Since her car is in for a service, my mother **is driving** my dad's car today.

Geçici eylemler ve durumlardan bahsetmek için kullanılır.

- ♦ Many farmers **are struggling** with drought conditions this summer.
- ♦ The city **is undergoing** major construction to improve its public transportation system.

Kararlaştırılmış yakın gelecek planlarını ifade etmek için kullanılır.

- ♦ We **are having** a barbecue party with our friends this Sunday afternoon.

Değişmekte olan olay ve durumları anlatmak için kullanılır.

- ♦ The hole in the ozone layer **is getting** bigger and bigger owing to the aerosol chemicals.

Always, continually, veya constantly gibi zarflarla birlikte kullanıldığında, sık tekrar eden ve genellikle sinir bozucu ya da rahatsız edici bir duruma yönelik yakınma veya eleştiri anlamı taşıyabilir.

- ♦ My sister **is always taking** my clothes without my permission.

Common Time Expressions Used in the Present Continuous Tense

all day	still	for now	right now	just now	at present	for the time being
week long	now	at the moment	nowadays	these days	currently	this week
over the next few days / weeks	lately	today	continually	tomorrow	constantly	in this period

- ◆ My sister is **currently** going through a difficult period because of some health problems.
- ◆ **Right now**, the managers are discussing the pros and cons of the project to decide whether it is feasible or not.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Non-progressive verbs (stative verbs) bir süreci değil, durumu, hissi veya zihinsel bir durumu ifade eder. Bu nedenle **Present Continuous Tense** ile kullanılmaz.

Non-Progressive Verbs

State Durumlar	Bir durumun varlığını veya niteliğini ifade eder.	be, seem, appear, consist, contain, depend, include, matter, exist
Mental States Zihinsel Faaliyetler	Düşünceler, inançlar veya zihinsel farkındalıkla ilgili durumları ifade eder.	know, believe, understand, realize, remember, forget, mean, think, imagine, recognize, suppose
Emotions Duygular	Kişinin hislerini ve tercihlerini ifade eder.	love, like, hate, dislike, prefer, want, need, wish
Perceptions Duyular ve Algılar	Beş duyuyla algılanan durumları ifade eder.	see, hear, smell, taste, feel, look
Possession Sahiplik	Sahiplik veya aitik durumlarını ifade eder.	have, own, possess, belong

Use of Progressive and Non-Progressive Verbs

Non-Progressive	Progressive
think (fikir beyan etmek) ◆ Do you think he is telling the truth?	think (düşünmek) ◆ I am thinking of changing my car as it is quite old.
see (görmek) ◆ Tom doesn't see the key because he has lost his glasses.	see (buluşmak, randevusu olmak) ◆ I am seeing my dentist on Saturday.
smell (kokmak) ◆ Popcorn smells delicious.	smell (koklamak) ◆ My mother is smelling the roses I bought for her birthday.
taste (tat vermek) ◆ This sandwich tastes delicious.	taste (tatmak) ◆ The chef is tasting the sauce to see if it is OK.
feel (bir nesnenin dokunulduğunda verdiği his) ◆ This scarf feels like silk.	feel (dokunarak hissetmek) ◆ Mum is feeling John's forehead to check if he has a fever.
feel (sezinlemek) ◆ I feel he will pass all his exams thanks to his hard work.	feel (hissetmek) ◆ Sue is feeling ill today, so she will stay at home.
appear (gibi görünmek) ◆ She appears to be upset. What is wrong with her?	appear (sahneye çıkmak) ◆ My brother's band is appearing at the Great Pallas.
look (görünmek) ◆ Your mother looks quite young.	look (bakmak) ◆ The little boy is upsetly looking at his broken toy in his hand.
have (sahip olmak) ◆ Our next-door neighbour has a lot of pets.	have (diğer tüm anlamları) ◆ We are having a party on Sunday.
weigh (ağırlığında olmak) ◆ The newborn baby weighs 3.5 kilos.	weigh (tartmak) ◆ The grocer is weighing the vegetables carefully.
be (genel olarak olmak) ◆ Our new teacher is very polite.	be (bir süreliğine olmak) ◆ Why are you being so quiet today?



THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Simple Past Tense, geçmişte belirli bir zamanda gerçekleşmiş ve tamamlanmış eylemleri veya durumları ifade etmek için kullanılan zaman yapısıdır.

Structure of the Simple Past Tense

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I You We They He She It	The student handed out the project ahead of schedule.	He didn't conduct the experiment correctly during the science fair.	Did the teacher announce the deadline for the project?

Use of the Simple Past Tense

Geçmişte belirli bir zamanda tamamlanmış eylemlerde kullanılır.

- ◆ Christopher Columbus, an Italian navigator, **explored** America in 1492.
- ◆ The scientist **discovered** a new species of bacteria during the field expedition last year.

Geçmişte art arda tamamlanan eylemlerde kullanılır.

- ◆ Sam **sipped** his coffee and **continued** to solve his puzzle.
- ◆ The students **entered** the classroom, **took** their seats, and eagerly **awaited** the start of the lecture.

Geçmişte sürekli, kalıcı, tekrarlı eylemler ve alışkanlıklarda kullanılır.

- ◆ I always **read** books about history and science when I **was** a student at the university.
- ◆ He regularly **jogged** in the neighbourhood park throughout his youth.

Tip 2 koşul cümlelerinde (Second Conditional) kullanılır.

- ◆ If I **saved** enough money, I would buy the newest version of my smartphone.
- ◆ If the driver **was** careful enough, he wouldn't have such a severe accident.

Geçmişte bir süre devam etmiş ve tamamlanmış eylemlerde kullanılır.

- ◆ My brother and his wife **lived** in Australia before they **moved** to London.
- ◆ The establishment and flourishing of the Silk Road **persisted** for a long time.

"... zamanı çoktan geldi" anlamına gelen **It is (high) time ... / It's about time ...** ifadelerinden sonra kullanılır.

- ◆ It is high time you **went** to bed. You have to get up early tomorrow.
- ◆ It is about time we **had** a break. We are tired of working hard.

Common Time Expressions Used in the Simple Past Tense

yesterday	ago	last
when	as soon as	until
then	soon after	at the time
the day after	the moment	after
before	in ancient times	in antiquity
immediately after	previously	at that time

- ◆ They had a great time seeing the sights **when** they went to New York.
- ◆ I fell asleep **immediately after** the presentation was over.
- ◆ **Until** Sue finished her scuba-diving course, she didn't take the advanced diving class.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Structure of the Past Continuous Tense			
Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I	The audience was applauding enthusiastically at the end of the speech.	The kid wasn't playing video games during the family gathering.	Was the author working on her / his new novel last summer?
He			
She			
It			
You	The students were eagerly waiting for the exam results to be announced.	You weren't having a good rest in those days.	Were they wandering around the mall yesterday?
We			
They			

Use of the Past Continuous Tense

Geçmişte belirli bir zamanda devam edip tamamlanan eylemlerde kullanılır.

- ♦ At ten o'clock last night, I **was still working** at the office when you called me.
- ♦ Alex **was looking after** the baby last Saturday evening.

Geçmişte birbirinden bağımsız olarak eş zamanlı devam eden eylemlerden bahsederken kullanılır.

- ♦ While the Titanic **was slowly sinking** down, the musicians **were still playing** their instruments to calm the passengers down.
- ♦ While the teacher **was giving** a lecture on modern literature, the students **were listening** carefully to him.

Olumsuz cümlelerde **always** zarfının **not** ekinden sonra kullanılması daha yaygındır.

- ♦ Children **do not always** know the causes of their own behaviour.
- ♦ It **isn't always** easy to meet customers needs and expectations.

Özellikle edebi metinlerde olay örüntüsünü ifade ederken kullanılır.

- ♦ Romeo **was lingering** near the Capulet house to talk to Juliet.
- ♦ Some deer **were drinking** water from the river when a lion **was sneaking** up on them.

Öneri (Polite Suggestions) ve rica (Polite Requests) cümlelerinde kullanılır.

- ♦ Tom **was wondering** if he could borrow your car for the weekend.
- ♦ I **was hoping** we could reach an agreement before the end of the day.

Geçmişte devam eden bir eylemin başka bir eylemle kesintiye uğradığını ifade etmek için kullanılır.

- ♦ When the teacher said "Stop!", Tim **was still trying** to finish the last question.
- ♦ I feel really sorry! While I **was dancing**, I fell and broke my elbow.

Geçmişte belirli bir anı betimlemek için kullanılır.

- ♦ It was a dreadful morning. The snow **was still falling**, the wind **was blowing**, and the cars **were skidding** on the icy roads.
- ♦ The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**. What a nice day it was!

Geçmişte, bir eylemin tamamlanması sırasında devam eden başka bir eylemi ifade etmek için **Past Continuous Tense** kullanılır.

- ♦ My elder sister **was** always **pulling** my hair when we argued.
- ♦ The little girl **was** constantly **making** noise while her elder brother was studying for his assignment.

Common Time Expressions in the Past Continuous Tense

while	when	as	just as	constantly
at that time	in those days	all day	all evening	at this time yesterday

- ♦ Her brother was dropping her off at school **in those days**, so she didn't have to wait for the bus in the cold.
- ♦ **As** I was making the birthday cake, I accidentally poured a glass of salt instead of sugar into it.
- ♦ Phil was trying to mend his car **while** his brother was curiously watching him.
- ♦ Tim was organizing a surprise birthday party for Sally **when** she said she wanted to break up with him.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OR PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Geçmişte birbirini takip eden ve tamamlanan birden fazla eylemi ifade ederken **Simple Past Tense** kullanılır.

- ◆ Sam **jumped** out of the bed, **got** dressed quickly and **left** home.
- ◆ The teacher **entered** the class, **took** a seat, and then **started** the lesson.

Geçmişte birbirinden bağımsız olarak başlamış ve devam eden eylemleri ifade ederken **Past Continuous Tense** kullanılır.

- ◆ Nancy **was playing** the piano while Ann **was singing** on stage.
- ◆ Some kids **were swimming** in the sea while the others **were building** sand castles on the beach.

Geçmişte başka bir eylem devam ederken tamamlanan eylemi ifade etmek için **Simple Past Tense** kullanılır.

- ◆ Sally **dropped** her keys while she was getting in her car.
- ◆ The president was delivering an important speech when the power **went off**.

Geçmişte başka bir eylem tamamlandığında devam etmekte olan eylemi ifade ederken **Past Continuous Tense** kullanılır.

- ◆ While I **was writing** my report, the computer went off.
- ◆ When the guest speaker finished his speech, discussions among the participants **were still going on**.

Time Clauses in the Simple Past Tense or the Past Continuous Tense

Time Clause				Main Clause
Subordinating Conjunctions	+	Simple Past Tense	+	Simple Past Tense Past Continuous Tense

Subordinating Conjunctions

when	while	until / till	as soon as
before	after	whenever	the moment

- ◆ **Whenever** a pharaoh died, all of ancient Egypt went into mourning.
- ◆ Tom was trying hard to concentrate on studying in his room **when** his sister came in singing rather noisily.
- ◆ **The moment** the bell rang, the students rushed out of the classroom.
- ◆ **Before** the train left the station, I was still searching for my ticket in a panic.

Time Clause				Main Clause
Subordinating Conjunctions	+	Past Continuous Tense	+	Simple Past Tense

Subordinating Conjunctions

when	while	as	just as
------	-------	----	---------

- ◆ The athlete felt a sharp pain in his knee **when** he was crossing the finishing line.
- ◆ **As** they were signing the contract, they noticed that a page was missing.
- ◆ A visitor arrived **just as** we were setting out for the airport.

MY NOTES

[illegible]

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Present Perfect Tense, bir eylemin geçmişte başlayıp hâlâ devam ettiği durumları veya geçmişte tamamlanmış bir eylemin şu ana kadar etkilerinin olduğu durumları ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Structure of the Present Perfect Tense

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I You We They	They have watched that film.	I haven't seen that movie.	Have you called your parents?
He She It	She has watched that film.	He hasn't finished his homework.	Has he finished reading the book?

Use of the Present Perfect Tense

Geçmişte yapılan eylemleri kesin zaman belirtmeden ifade etmek için kullanılır.

♦ She **has completed** a rigorous training program to become a certified diver.

Yakın geçmişte gerçekleşmiş fakat sonuçları veya etkileri hâlâ devam eden eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

♦ Tom **has just finished** painting the car. Doesn't it look great?

İnsanlığın ve bireylerin genel başarılarını ve tecrübelerini anlatmak için kullanılır.

♦ Due to the developments in science and medicine, doctors **have cured** many deadly diseases.

Common Time Expressions Used in the Present Perfect Tense

since	so far	since before	throughout history / (one's) life	already	recently	just
never	ever	this morning	several times	during the past	for the past	for
lately	before	ever since	during the last year	a few times	many times	yet

Keynotes on Common Time Expressions Used in the Present Perfect Tense

Since geçmişte başlayan ve etkileri devam eden eylemin başlangıç noktasını ifade eder. **Since** ile başlayan yan cümlecikte **Simple Past Tense** kullanılır.

♦ The artist's creativity **has flourished since** she moved to the countryside.

It is / has been + a period of time + since + Simple Past Tense

♦ **It has been a long time since** they **cut down** the old oak trees in the forest.

For geçmişte başlayan ve etkileri devam eden eylemin sürecini ifade eder.

♦ She **has researched** rare species in oceans meticulously **for** several years and contributed to our understanding of biodiversity.

Yet henüz gerçekleşmemiş eylemler için soru cümleleri ve olumsuz cümlelerin sonunda kullanılır.

♦ I **have not completed** the report **yet**. I will send it to you via email as soon as I complete it.

Still olumsuz cümlelerde eylemin henüz tamamlanmadığını ifade eder. Genellikle öznenen sonra kullanılır. Cümlede olumsuzluk eki kısaltılmamışsa yardımcı fiilden sonra kullanılır.

♦ They **still haven't rescued** the victims from the stricken ship due to the heavy rain.

♦ They **have still not found** a solution for the terrible smell coming from the streams.

Already eylemin beklenenden daha erken gerçekleştiğini ifade eder. Çoğunlukla yardımcı fiil ile esas fiil arasında yer alır. Cümle sonunda da kullanılabilir.

♦ He **has already completed** a marathon, showcasing his dedication to fitness and endurance.

♦ Most European countries **have signed** the Climate Change Agreement **already**.

Keynotes on Common Time Expressions Used in the Present Perfect Tense

Just olumlu cümlelerde henüz tamamlanmış eylemleri ifade eder. Eylemin yapılmasından sonra geçen sürenin kısalığı ile ilgili vurguyu artırmak için **only just** kullanılır.

- ♦ Be careful! I **have just mopped** the floor, and it is still wet.
- ♦ Look! These baby caretta caretta **have only just hatched**.

Lately / recently son günlerde anlamında kullanılır. Kesin bir zaman belirtmeden, yaptığımız işleri anlatır. Bu zarflar özellikle, haber niteliği olan son gelişmeleri ifade etmek için sıklıkla kullanılır.

- ♦ I think she is working too much; that is why she **has felt tired lately**.
- ♦ **Recently**, extreme weather events **have become** more frequent, underscoring the urgency of addressing climate change.

Up till now / up to now / so far olumlu, olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinde şimdiye kadar anlamında kullanılır.

- ♦ My students **have completed** the first part of their projects **so far**.
- ♦ The Tower of Pisa **has leaned** to the south since its third storey was added in 1178. It **has continued** to lean **up to now**.

Henüz tamamlanmamış zaman diliminde gerçekleşmiş eylemlerle birlikte **this morning, this week, this year, today** zaman ifadeleri kullanılır.

- ♦ I **have** meticulously **groomed** my garden, tending to each plant with care and precision **this morning**.

Konuşulan anın da dahil olduğu süreçte yapılan eylemleri ifade etmek için **in the last ... / during the past ...** kullanılır.

- ♦ **During the last two weeks**, Tina **has been** absent twice in Maths. I wonder how she can keep up with her classmates.
- ♦ Selena **has endeavoured** to master a difficult language, dedicating hours to language learning **in the last few months**.

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Present Perfect Continuous Tense cümlede yakın geçmişte başlayan ve halen devam eden bir eylemi belirtmek için kullanılır.

Structure of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I You We They	We have been singing at the party.	They haven't been exercising regularly.	Have you been learning Spanish for a long time?
He She It	He has been fixing his car all day.	He hasn't been practicing the guitar.	Has he been running every morning?

Use of The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Geçmişte başlayan ve konuşma anında devam eden eylemleri ifade etmek için kullanılır.

- ♦ Why **has Luis not been taking** his medicine for the last three days?
- ♦ They **have been discussing** the problem for more than an hour.

Tamamlanmış fakat konuşma anında etkisi devam eden eylemleri ifade etmek için kullanılır.

- ♦ Mr. Lyonn, whose employees **have been misbehaving** since last week, seems angry.

Söz edilen eylemin son zamanlarda gerçekleştiğini ifade etmek için kullanılır.

- ♦ Do you think Tim **has been spending** too much time playing computer games?

Common Time Expressions Used in the Present Perfect Continuous Tense

for	since	in the last weeks / years
in the past years / weeks	for the last three days / two years	for the past few days / weeks
recently	lately	all day, all week

- ♦ Harry **has been writing** his novel **for the last three months** without getting further than one chapter.
- ♦ Dr. Fletcher **has been giving** the students the same lectures **for the past two years**.
- ♦ **Recently**, companies **have been putting** a lot of money into developing advanced technology.
- ♦ Liz bought that T-shirt last month and **has been wearing** it **ever since**.

Geçmişte başlayıp içinde bulunduğumuz anda hâlâ devam eden ya da henüz tamamlanmış bir eylemi anlatan bazı fiiller hem **Present Perfect Tense** hem de **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** ile anlam farkı olmaksızın kullanılabilir.

live	work	learn	lie
rain	snow	study	want
hope	sleep	stand	look
sit	stay	wait	teach

- ◆ Sam **has just finished** his internship at the museum.
- ◆ I **have read** three chapters of the book **so far**.

A full-page view of a blank sheet of graph paper. The grid consists of small, uniform squares formed by thin, light gray lines. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

Structure of the Past Perfect Tense			
Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I, You, We, They, He, She, It	The excavation at the site had started before they decided to construct the bridge.	Some students hadn't finished the exam when the bell rang.	Had the film started before you arrived at the cinema?



Past Perfect Tense ile cümle kurarken tüm cümle formlarında fiilin üçüncü hali (Past Participle Form of Verbs = V₃) kullanılır.

Use of the Past Perfect Tense

Geçmişte bir eylemden daha önce gerçekleşmiş başka eylemlerden bahsederken kullanılır.

- ◆ Before the storm hit, the farmers **had harvested** most of their crops.
- ◆ The band **had rehearsed** for hours, and then they started the concert.

Geçmişte belirli bir zaman diliminden önce tamamlanmış eylemlerde kullanılır.

- ◆ All the students **had completed** the assignment when the deadline arrived.
- ◆ Long before the invention of the wheel, ancient people **had used** three means of transportation: walking, riding horses, and sailing in primitive boats.

Koşul cümlelerinde kullanılır.

- ◆ If Mehmet the Conqueror **had lived** a bit longer, Turkish history might have taken a very different turn.
- ◆ If she **had arrived** on time, she wouldn't have missed the beginning of the movie.

Wish ve **if only** yapılarıyla birlikte geçmişle ilgili pişmanlıklarımızı ifade ederken kullanılır.

- ◆ Frank wishes he **had learned** more about Egyptian history before visiting the country.
- ◆ If only humanity **had taken** earlier action against global warming.

Doğrudan anlatımda, **Simple Past Tense** içeren cümleler aktarılırken kullanılır.

- ◆ The officials stated that they **had obtained** that important information the week before.
- ◆ The CEO announced the company **had made** high profits last year.

Common Time Expressions Used in the Past Perfect Tense

already	just	yet	never
when	once	by the time	as soon as
after	before	since	for
until	till	by	prior to

- ◆ The plane **had already taken off before** we arrived at the airport.
- ◆ Jane **had completed** her work **by the time** her colleagues arrived at the office.

Use Of Time Clauses In the Past Perfect Tense

Time Clause				Main Clause	
Subordinating Conjunctions	+	Past Perfect Tense	+	Simple Past Tense	
Subordinating Conjunctions					
When		Once		Until / Till	As soon as

- ◆ We didn't put down the new floor **until** the plumber **had finished**.
- ◆ The surrounding coastal plains changed drastically **as soon as** construction project **had begun**.
- ◆ **Once** the imported goods **had arrived** at the docks, inspectors checked and approved or rejected them.
- ◆ **When** three students **had damaged** a few library books, they were charged with disorderly conduct.

Time Clause				Main Clause	
Subordinating Conjunctions	+	Past Simple Tense	+	Past Perfect Tense	
Subordinating Conjunctions					
When		Before		Until / Till	By the time

- ♦ The employees **had already formed** a committee **when** the hotel's owner **announced** the reconstruction.
- ♦ The fish stocks **had been depleted** **before** the officials took the necessary measures to prevent future overfishing.
- ♦ **Until** the hurricane **hit** the country's east coast, the people of the affected states **had never considered** the case.
- ♦ **By the time** the fire brigade **reached** the scene, most of the fire victims **had managed** to escape.



No sooner ... than ve **hardly / barely / scarcely ... when** yapıları **as soon as** ile aynı anlamı verirler. Bu kalıplar cümlelerin başında kullanıldığında devrik yapı (inversion) gerekir.

- ♦ The police officers **had no sooner made** a move to get off the train and investigate **than** the doors closed, and the train pulled away from the station.
- ♦ **No sooner had** the police officers **made** a move to get off the train and investigate **than** the doors closed, and the train pulled away from the station.
- ♦ A ban on whaling **had hardly come** into force **when** crews of skippers, workers, and scientists began a feverish search for loopholes in the regulations.
- ♦ **Hardly had** a ban on whaling **come** into force **when** crews of skippers, workers, and scientists began a feverish search for loopholes in the regulations.

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Structure of the Past Perfect Continuous Tense			
Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I, You, We, They, He, She, It	The excavation at the site had been going on before they decided to construct the bridge.	They hadn't been fighting for years when the war started in the 1900s.	Had the artist been working on his / her painting for weeks before it was exhibited?

Use of the Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Geçmişte başlayıp yine geçmişte bir noktaya kadar devam eden eylemleri ifade etmek için kullanılır.

- ♦ The program that was terminated **had been working** well since 1945.
- ♦ The clothing factory **had been running** successfully before it was closed down in the recession.

Geçmişte belirli bir noktaya kadar devam etmiş, tamamlanmış ve o zaman diliminde etkisi devam eden eylemleri ifade etmek için kullanılır.

- ♦ The puddles of water made it clear that it **had been raining** all night.
- ♦ When I visited the old neighbourhood, I noticed the beautifully landscaped garden that Mrs. Johnson **had been tending** for years.

Common Time Expressions Used in the Past Perfect Continuous Tense		
for / since	before	by the time
when	How long ...?	all day / month / year

- ♦ **How long had** the company **been struggling** before it finally declared bankruptcy due to misguided investment strategies?
- ♦ **By the time** the project ended, a great number of educationalists **had been** actively **participating** in the process.

PAST PERFECT TENSE OR PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Geçmişte belirli bir anda gerçekleşen eylemlerden söz ederken daha önce gerçekleşmiş olanı ifade etmek için **Past Perfect Tense** kullanılır.

- ◆ Thomas Edison **had done** so many experiments before he invented the electric bulb.
- ◆ Before the students decided on their thesis topic, they **had done** some thorough research in the literature.

Geçmişte belirli bir ana kadar devam eden eylemleri ifade etmek için **Past Perfect Continuous Tense** kullanılır.

- ◆ A great number of spectators **had been waiting** for the match for a long time when it was announced to be cancelled.
- ◆ The city council **had been planning** a referendum on the issue of water privatisation for almost two months when it announced that the vote would be delayed until May.

Geçmişte belirli bir zaman diliminden önce tamamlanmış eylemlerin sonucuna vurgu yapmak için **Past Perfect Tense** kullanılır.

- ◆ Tim was trying to open the door, but then realized that he **had taken** the wrong keys.
- ◆ Authorities realised that the imbalance in supply and demand **had caused** the prices to fluctuate tremendously.

Geçmişte belirli bir noktaya kadar devam etmiş, tamamlanmış eylemlerin sürecine vurgu yapmak için **Past Perfect Continuous Tense** kullanılır.

- ◆ She felt terrible during the interview because she **had been suffering** from the flu since the previous day.
- ◆ By the time the company came to the forefront of the artificial intelligence software field, it **had been fighting** for market share against other competitors for several years.

MY NOTES

A full-page sheet of white graph paper featuring a uniform grid of thin, light gray horizontal and vertical lines. The grid consists of small squares covering the entire area of the page.



THE FUTURE TENSES

Structure of the Simple Future Tense (Will)			
Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I, You, We, They, He, She, It	will have lunch tomorrow.	We won't travel abroad next year.	Will they join us for dinner?

Use of the Simple Future Tense (Will)

Gelecek zamanda olacak olay ve durumlarda kullanılır.

- ◆ My father **will not attend** the meeting due to his busy schedule.

Önceden tasarlanmayan, anlık gelişen ve konuşma anında kararlaştırılan olaylarda kullanılır.

- ◆ **Sue:** I have cut my finger and it's bleeding.
Mike: Wait here; I **will fetch** a plaster for you.

Gelecekle ilgili tahminleri ifade ederken kullanılır.

- ◆ I believe that self-driving cars **will boost** productivity and increase fuel efficiency.

Teklif cümlelerinde kullanılır.

- ◆ I **will look after** your cat while you are on holiday if you like.

Geleceğe dair umut, korku ve varsayımları anlatırken kullanılır.

- ◆ Jamie hopes that she **will find out** the gender of her baby today.

Geleceğe yönelik verilen sözlerde ve tehdit cümlelerinde kullanılır.

- ◆ I **will love** you no matter what the circumstances are.

Resmî duyurularda kullanılır.

- ◆ Dear citizens, elections **will be held** in the last week of June.

Structure of the Simple Future Tense (Be going to)			
Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I	I am going to visit my grandparents this weekend.	I am not going to have lunch tomorrow.	Am I going to study for the exam?
You We They	They are going to have dinner tomorrow.	You aren't going to stop the project.	Are we going to have a picnic on Saturday?
He She It	He is going to feed the birds tomorrow.	She isn't going to come to the party in 5 hours.	Is she going to attend the online meeting next week?

Use of the Simple Future Tense (Be Going To)

Daha önceden planlanmış, gerekli düzenlemeleri ve hazırlıkları yapılmış eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

- ◆ My secretary has booked a table, and we **are going to have** a meeting with the prospective buyers of our new product.

Bir olayın olacağına dair kuvvetli ipuçları ve belirtiler varsa kullanılır.

- ◆ Some attempts to reduce the tension between the two countries have been made, so a ceasefire agreement **is going to be signed** soon.

Common Time Expressions Used in the Simple Future Tense		
tomorrow	tomorrow morning / afternoon / evening	in 5 hours / weeks / months
next week / year / century	in 2030	from now on / from today on / from
soon / later	a few days from now	in two years' time / in a few months' time

Time Clause				Main Clause
Subordinating Conjunctions	+	Simple Present Tense or Present Perfect Tense	+	Will or Be Going To

Subordinating Conjunctions			
When	As soon as	After	Until
Before	Once	Soon after	Only after

- ◆ **From now on**, students **will be** responsible for preparing 2 projects for each term.
- ◆ The space shuttle **is going to be launched in 24 hours**.
- ◆ It is estimated that the train strike **will come** to a solution **in a few days**.
- ◆ **Once** you **learn** the details of the photo editing software, it **will be** easier to use for you.
- ◆ **After** you **have handed** in all the necessary documents, your scholarship grant **is going to be put into** the process.

Structure of the Future Continuous Tense			
Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I, You, We, They, He, She, It	She will be studying for the final exam tomorrow.	We won't be having lunch tomorrow.	Will they be attending the organization at this time tomorrow?

Use of the Future Continuous Tense

Gelecekte belirtilen zamanda devam edecek eylemleri anlatırken kullanılır.

- ◆ This time next Saturday, they **will be having** an important meeting.

Common Time Expressions Used in the Future Continuous Tense		
next week	next year	next time
at 5 p.m. tomorrow	at six tomorrow	at this time next Monday
in the future	from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. tomorrow	next Friday

- ◆ **At this time tomorrow**, we **will be having** an interview with the volunteers from the charity organisation, so we had better prepare the questions in advance.
- ◆ **Next week**, we **will be participating** in a wildlife observation in the reserve area for rhinos.

Structure of the Future Perfect Tense			
Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I, You, We, They, He, She, It	I will have completed the task by next week.	He will not (won't) have written the book by the end of the year.	Will he have finished his homework before dinner?

Use of the Future Perfect Tense

Gelecekte bir eylemin, belirli bir zamandan önce tamamlanmış ya da başarılmış olması beklendiğini ifade etmek için kullanılır.

- ◆ By 2060, the number of people living in cities **will have tripled**.
- ◆ Excessive fishing **will have led** to the extinction of certain fish species by the end of this century.

Common Time Expressions Used in the Future Perfect Tense		
tomorrow	by the time	by that time
next week	by the end of this year / summer	by then
before	when	in 5 years



By ve **By the time** arasındaki farka dikkat etmek gerekir. **By** bir edattır (preposition), kendinden sonra isim gelir. **By the time** bir bağlaçtır ve kendinden sonra bir cümle gelmelidir.

- ♦ I hope **by 6 o'clock**, the whole house will have been cleaned.
- ♦ I hope **by the time we arrive home**, the whole house will have been cleaned.



By the time'in kullanıldığı cümlede, ana cümledeki fiil olarak **be** fiili kullanılmış ve süreç belirtilmemişse cümlede **Future Perfect Tense** yerine **Simple Future Tense** kullanılır.

- ♦ **By the time** I pass all the exams to be a consultant, I **will be** an intern.

Structure of the Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I, You, We, They, He, She, It	I will have been writing the report for 20 minutes.	He will not (won't) have been practicing for the competition for long.	Will he have been playing football for two hours by the time it gets dark?

Use of the Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Gelecekte bir eylemin belirli bir zamandan önce ne kadar süredir yapıldığını anlattığımız durumlarda kullanılır. Genellikle oyunun süresi de belirtilir.

- ♦ The scientists started to observe giant pandas in 2020. They **will have been observing** the giant pandas **for fifteen years** by the time the research project ends in 2035.

Common Time Expressions Used in the Future Perfect Continuous Tense

for two years	by	by then
by the time	by this time	when

- ♦ The company **will have been printing** newspapers for more than 100 years **by the time** they switch to digital.
- ♦ **By the time** they get involved in the project, we **will have been working** on it for 6 months.

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE OR THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Future Perfect Tense	She will have completed the project before the deadline arrives.	She will not (won't) have submitted the report before the manager arrives.	Will she have finalized the presentation before the meeting starts?
Future Perfect Continuous Tense	She will have been working on the project for three weeks by the time the deadline arrives.	They will not have been studying for ten hours straight by the time the exam starts.	Will the developers have been fixing the software bugs by the time the client reviews it?

- ♦ By July, we **will have been working** on the project for 2 months.
- ♦ By November, we **will have completed** 5 steps of the project.



Future Perfect Continuous Tense yapısında eylemsizlik bildiren fiiller (non-action verbs) kullanılmaz.

- ♦ By next week, **we will have known** each other for a week.
- ♦ By next week, we ~~**will have been knowing**~~ each other for a week.



Future Perfect Continuous Tense ile kullanılacak fiillere dikkat edilmelidir. Süreklilik bildiren **play, sleep, read** gibi fiiller bu tense ile kullanılabilir. Finish, start, arrive gibi bir anda olup biten eylemleri anlatan fiiller kullanılmaz.

- ♦ By 10 p.m, my secretary **will have finished** the report.
- ♦ By 10 p.m, my secretary ~~**will have been finishing**~~ the report.



BEFORE

Before, bir olayın diğerinden önce gerçekleştiğini vurgulamak için kullanılır. Aşağıdaki yapı ve kurallar doğrultusunda farklı zamanlarla uyum sağlar.

Before + Simple Present Tense, Simple Future Tense

♦ I **will try** to finish my project homework **before** the teacher **checks** my progress.

Before + Simple Present Tense, Simple Present Tense

♦ I **ensure** the doors are locked **before** everyone **leaves** the building.

Before + Simple Past Tense, Past Perfect Tense

♦ **Before** the official announcement **was made**, some bad news **had already been leaked** into the press.

AFTER

After, bir olayın diğerinden sonra gerçekleştiğini belirtmek için kullanılır.

After + Present Perfect Tense, Simple Future Tense

♦ **After** I **have had** my car serviced, we **will set** off.

After + Simple Past Tense, Simple Past Tense

♦ I **had to abstain** from seafood for a month **after** I **had** a stomach operation.

After + Past Perfect Tense, Simple Past Tense

♦ **After** they **had completed** the research, they **presented** their findings at the conference.

WHEN

When bağlacı, iki olay arasındaki zaman ilişkisini belirtmek için kullanılır. Aşağıdaki yapı ve kurallar doğrultusunda farklı zamanlarla uyum sağlar.

Simple Present Tense **when** + Simple Present Tense

♦ Learning **becomes** much easier **when** a grammar topic **is given** in a context.

When + Simple Present Tense, Simple Future Tense

♦ **When** you **gain** enough strength and stamina, you **will be included** in starting line-up.

When + Present Perfect Tense, Simple Future Tense

♦ **When** all the security controls **have finished**, they **will let** you in.



Simple Present Tense when + Simple Present Tense yapısı; bazı koşul cümlelerinde (Type 0) **if** kullanımı ile aynı anlamı verebilir.



When + Simple Present Tense, Simple Future Tense yapısı, bir eylemin gelecekte gerçekleşeceğini belirtir ancak tüm zaman bağlaçlarında olduğu gibi **when** bağlacının bağlı olduğu cümlede **Future Tense** kullanılmaz.



When + Present Perfect Tense, Simple Future Tense yapısı, bir olayın gelecekte başka bir olaydan önce tamamlanacağını ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Geçmiş zaman yapıları ile kurulan cümlelerde **when**, olayların sırasını, süresini veya birbirleriyle ilişkisini netleştirmek için kullanılır.

When + Simple Past Tense, Simple Past Tense

♦ **When** the general **realised** that they would be defeated, he **ordered** them to retreat from the battlefield.

When + Simple Past Tense, Past Continuous Tense

♦ **When** I **encountered** him, he **was toddling** down to the market.

When + Simple Past Tense, Past Perfect Tense

♦ **When** the members **were informed** of the adjournment of the conference, they **had already assembled** in the waiting room.

WHILE

While, belli bir zaman diliminde gerçekleşmekte olan eylemleri veya durumları ifade etmek için kullanılan bir bağlaçtır.

While + Present Simple Tense(be), Present Simple Tense

- ◆ Generally, **while** I **am** in my summerhouse, I **take care** of the plants in my garden and go fishing with my neighbours.

Simple Future Tense **while** + Present Simple Tense

- ◆ Who **will take over** your shift **while** you **are** at the conference?

While + Present Continuous Tense, Future Continuous Tense

- ◆ **While** I **am taking** care of my mom at the hospital, one of my friends **will be looking after** my cat.

While + Past Continuous Tense, Past Continuous Tense

- ◆ **While** the audit **was going** on, the shareholders of the company **were waiting** worriedly for the verdict.

Simple Past Tense **while** + Past Continuous Tense

- ◆ The doorbell rang **while** my mother **was hanging** the laundry on the balcony..

While + Simple Past Tense, Simple Past Tense

- ◆ **While** the shepherd **took** a nap in his felt cloak, his sheep **grazed**.



Bazı durumlarda **while** yerine **when** kullanılabilir. Ancak ana cümle ve zarf cümlesindeki eylemler eş zamanlı ise **when** değil, **while** kullanılır.

- ◆ **While / When** I **was walking** in the park, I **saw** a beautiful swan in the lake.
- ◆ **While** the snow **was falling**, the town **was transforming** into a winter wonderland.

AS / JUST AS

As ve **just as** bağlaçları, **while** bağlacı ile benzer bir anlama sahiptir. Ancak, kısa süreli bir olayın tam gerçekleştiği an vurgulamak istediğinde, **as**, **just as** veya **when** tercih edilir.

- ◆ **Just as** the rain **started**, people hurriedly **opened** their umbrellas and sought shelter.

As bağlacı, iki olayın ya da durumun eş zamanlı olarak değiştiğini, genellikle bir durumun diğer bir durumu etkilediğini ifade etmek için kullanılır.

- ◆ **As** the marathon runners **crossed** the finish line, cheers **erupted** from the spectators.

BY THE TIME

By the time bir eylemin diğer eylemden daha önce gerçekleştiğini ya da gerçekleşeceğini belirten durumlarda kullanılır.

Simple Future Tense **by the time** + Simple Present Tense

- ◆ The bus **will be** at the last stop **by the time** his mother **wakes** David up.

Future Perfect Tense **by the time** + Simple Present Tense

- ◆ If the Lake Toba supervolcano erupts again, around 2.800 cubic kilometres of volcanic lava **will have been thrown** into the atmosphere **by the time** it **ends**.

By the time + Simple Present Tense, Future Perfect Continuous Tense

- ◆ **By the time** the trial period **ends**, I **will have been using** this programme for a month.

Future Perfect Tense **by the time** + Present Perfect Tense

- ◆ Nobody can be sure how long we **will have been** on strike **by the time** we **have persuaded** the boss to fulfil our demands.

By the time + Simple Past Tense, Simple Past Tense

- ◆ **By the time** we **removed** the chicken from the oven, it **was** totally **burned** and became inedible.

Past Perfect Tense **by the time** + Simple Past Tense

- ◆ A lot of traffic accidents **had happened** **by the time** the municipality **removed** the snow on the road and salted it.

UNTIL / TILL

Until / till aynı anlamda kullanılan ve bir durumun belirtilen bir zamana kadar devam ettiğini veya belirtilen zamana kadar meydana geleceğini ifade eden bağlaçlardır.

Simple Present Tense **until** + Simple Present Tense

- ♦ Mom dolphins **have to stay** awake at nights **until** their calves **learn** how to protect themselves.

Until + Simple Present Tense, Simple Future Tense

- ♦ **Until** the scientist **finds** the perfect specimen, he / she **won't stop** studying the beetles.

Simple Future Tense **until** + Present Perfect Tense

- ♦ They **won't unveil** the statue **until** its renovation **has been** completely **finished**.

Simple Past Tense **until** + Simple Past Tense

- ♦ Thomas Edison **made** a thousand unsuccessful attempts **until** he **invented** the light bulb.

Past Perfect Tense **until** + Simple Past Tense

- ♦ Steve **had worked** as a waiter for a couple of years **until** he **achieved** his dream job.

BY THE TIME OR UNTIL

UNTIL	BY THE TIME
Bir eylemin başka bir eylem olana kadar devam ettiğini vurgular. Genellikle bir eylem tam o anda biter. Simple Present Tense ve Simple Past Tense ile kullanımı yaygındır.	Bir olayın başka bir olay gerçekleşmeden önce tamamlandığını ifade eder. Bir eylem diğerinden önce tamamlanmış olur. Past Perfect Tense veya Future Perfect Tense ile kullanılır.
I will stay here until the rain stops , and then I will walk to the bus stop.	By the time she arrives , we will have already started the meeting.
Until Oliver made a radical decision and established his own marketing company, he had been working with his father for some time.	By the time I returned to the kitchen, my cooking had almost burned .

AS SOON AS / ONCE / IMMEDIATELY AFTER / SOON AFTER / THE MOMENT

Cümlede iki olay arasında çok az zaman farkı olan durumlarda **as soon as**, **once**, **immediately after**, **soon after**, **the moment** bağlaçları kullanılır.

Simple Present Tense + Simple Present Tense

- ♦ **The moment** you **speak** in one language, this app **transcribes** what you say into another language.

Simple Present Tense + Simple Future Tense

- ♦ **Once** you **define** the problem accurately, it **will be** easier to identify possible solutions.

Present Perfect Tense + Simple Future Tense

- ♦ **As soon as** I **have given** the injection, you **will feel** some relief.

Simple Past Tense + Simple Past Tense

- ♦ **Immediately after** we **fetched** the files, the inspector **started** to examine them.

Past Perfect Tense + Simple Past Tense

- ♦ **Soon after** she **had finished** her presentation, the audience **asked** several questions.

NO SOONER ... THAN - HARDLY / SCARCELY / BARELY ... WHEN

No sooner ... than, **hardly**, **scarcely**, **barely ... when** yapıları, iki olay arasında çok kısa bir zaman farkı olduğunu ve **as soon as** ile benzer şekilde, bir olayın hemen ardından diğerinin gerçekleştiğini ifade eder.

- ♦ The plane had **no sooner** taken off **than** it was hit by a flock of birds.
- ♦ Lucy had **hardly / barely / scarcely** graduated from the university when she was offered a job by one of the biggest companies in the country.

No sooner ve **hardly / barely / scarcely** yapıları cümle başında kullanıldığında ilk cümle devrik olmalıdır.

- ♦ **No sooner** had the plane taken off than it was hit by a flock of birds.
- ♦ **Hardly / Barely / Scarcely** had Lucy graduated from the university when she was offered a job by one of the biggest companies in the country.



MODALS USED FOR ABILITY (Can, Be Able To, Could, Was / Were Able To)

Bir kişinin bir şey yapabilme becerisini, şu anki, geçmişteki veya gelecekteki yeteneklerini anlatırken kullanılır.

Structure of Modals Used for Ability

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I, You, We, They, He, She, It	A baby can smile even after a short time after his / her birth.	A baby can't walk for several months after his / her birth.	Can babies see clearly when they are born?

Günümüzdeki yetenekleri ve becerileri ifade etmek için **can** ve **be able to** kullanılır.

- Some of the plants **can / are able to communicate** with one another like humans.
- My brother **can / is able to carry** a loaded rucksack thirty kilometres without getting tired, but I **can't**.

Be able to tüm zaman yapıları ile çekimlenebilir.

- The olive ridley sea turtle **hasn't been able to swim** properly since it lost one of its flippers.
- In the near future, thanks to specially designed prosthetic flippers, the olive ridley sea turtle **will be able to swim** properly again.
- Ancient people **were able to live** in tents even in harsh and cold weather conditions.

Geçmişteki yetenekleri ifade etmek için **could** ve **was / were able to** kullanılır.

- Mozart **could / was able to play** the violin when he was a teenager.
- In my younger days, I **could / was able to stay up** all night and still **feel** energetic the next day.
- We **couldn't / weren't able to understand** what he was telling because of the noise in the room.

Geçmişteki tek bir olaydan bahsediliyorsa, o olaya yönelik bir başarı, üstesinden gelme durumunu ifade etmek için **was / were able to** kullanılır. Bu durumlarda **could** yerine **was / were able to** tercih edilir.

- They **were able to find** the missing document just before the deadline.
- It is not easy to find a parking place in the city center, but yesterday I **was able to find** it in a minute.
- The climbers **were able to reach** the summit of Everest despite many hardships they had experienced.

Geçmişteki tek bir olaydan bahseden olumsuz cümlelerde **could** ve **was / were able to** kullanımında fark yoktur.

- He **couldn't / was not able to catch** the last train home, so he stayed at a friend's house.

Could ve **was / were able to** geçmişte izin verme durumunda kullanılır.

- My brother **could / was able to hang out** with his friends till late hours when he was a teenager.

Could, duyu filleri ile (see, hear, smell etc.) geçmişte bir şeyi duyma, görme veya koklama yeteneğini anlatırken tercih edilir.

- As our house was very close to the stadium of my favourite team, we **could hear** the chants of the crowd clearly.

MODALS USED FOR POSSIBILITY (May, Might, Can, Could, Be Likely To)

Bir eylemin gerçekleşme ihtimalinden bahsederken olasılık anlatan **may, might, can, could** ve **be likely to** yapıları kullanılır.

Structure of Modals Used for Possibility

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I, You, We, They, He, She, It	By looking at dark clouds in the sky, it is possible to say that it may rain very soon.	By looking at the clear sky, it is possible to say that it may not rain today.	Is it likely to guess whether it will rain by looking at the sky?

Şu anki ve gelecekteki ihtimallerden söz ederken **may, might, can, could** ve **be likely to** yapıları kullanılır.

- Hurry up, please! We **may / might not find** a seat if the tickets are sold before we arrive.
- Although she fell behind her classmates because of her long-time illness, she **is likely to keep up with** them in a short time with her hard work and patience.
- If everything goes as planned, we **could meet** tomorrow at the picnic area.

Sorularda olasılık anlamını vermek istediğimizde **may** ve **might** yerine **be likely to** tercih edilir.

- Is it likely to make** an appointment with the doctor in advance?
- Is it likely** that there will be a very effective solution to the problem?



MODALS USED FOR REQUEST (Could you, Would you, Can you, Will you, Would you mind, Do you mind...?)

İstek veya rica ifade etmek için kullanılan kipler, bir şeyin istenmesi ya da birine nazikçe bir şey yapılmasını talep edilmeyi belirtir. Bazı kipler daha direkt ve samimi bir istek için kullanılırken, diğerleri daha kibar ve resmî bir talep oluşturur.

Could you	talk on the phone a little bit quietly?	Formal
Would you		Formal
Can you		Informal
Will you		More direct

Birinden bir ricada bulunurken **Could you...?**, **Would you...?**, **Can you...?** ve **Will you...?** yapıları kullanılır.

- ♦ **Could you tell** me a bit about how you got into fashion design?
- ♦ **Can you follow** the instructions on how to operate this machine for the first time, or else it may break down?

Her bir yapının resmî ve resmî olmayan durumlara göre nazik olma derecesi ve resmîyet seviyesi farklıdır. Resmî durumlarda **Could you...?** ve **Would you...?** kullanılır. Resmî olmayan durumlarda **Can you...?** yapısı tercih edilir. Resmî olmayan, daha doğrudan, genellikle şu anda yapılmasını istediğiniz çok acil veya açık taleplerde **Will you...?** kullanılır.

- ♦ Sir! **Would you solve** the question with a different method, please, as I find this method difficult? (Formal-Resmî durum)
- ♦ Mum! **Can you pass** me the spices so that I can make seasoning for the salad? (Informal-Resmî olmayan durum)

Would you mind	talking on the phone a little bit quietly?	Formal
Do you mind		Informal

Would you mind...?, **Do you mind...?** “Yapmanın bir mahzuru var mı?” anlamına gelir. Bu yapıyı kullanılırken fiilin **gerund** hali kullanılır. Resmî durumlarda **Would you mind...?**; resmî olmayan durumlarda ise **Do you mind...?** kullanılır.

- ♦ **Would you mind repeating** the prerequisites for joining the new project team?
- ♦ **Do you mind speaking** quietly as I don't want to have trouble with my new neighbours?



Emir cümleleri ile rica ifadeleri oluşturulabilir. Genellikle bu cümlelerin başında ya da sonunda **please** kullanılır.

- ♦ **Please follow the instructions** on how to operate this machine for the first time.
- ♦ Since you will be the one who will coordinate everything, **don't be** late for tomorrow's meeting, **please**.

MODALS USED FOR ASKING FOR PERMISSION (May I, Could I, Can I, Would you mind if I, Do you mind if I...?)

Bir kişiden nazikçe ve saygılı bir şekilde izin talep etmek için kullanılan yapılarıdır. Genellikle resmî olan ve olmayan duruma göre farklı kipler kullanılır.

May I	return the shirt within 30 days for a full refund?	Formal
Could I		Formal
Can I		Informal

Resmî durumlarda izin isterken **May I...?**, **Could I...?** yapıları kullanılır. Resmî olmayan durumlarda **Can I...?** yapısı tercih edilir.

- ♦ **May I see** your boarding pass and passport? I need to check them before you can board the plane.
- ♦ **Could I hand in** my assignment a few days after the deadline?
- ♦ **Can I use** your phone until mine is fully charged?

Ricalarda, **Would you mind if I...?** ve **Do you mind if I...?** kalıpları “Yapmamın sakıncası var mı?” anlamında kullanılır. **Would you mind if I...?** resmî durumlarda kullanılır. **Do you mind if I...?** resmî olmayan, daha samimi durumlarda izin isterken kullanılır.

- ♦ **Would you mind if I kept** my pet cat during the flight? (Formal) (Past Simple Tense)
- ♦ **Do you mind if I don't take part in** the organisation of the upcoming festival? (Informal) (Present Simple Tense)

MODALS USED FOR GIVING PERMISSION (May, May Not, Can, Cannot)

Bir şeyin yapılmasına izin verme durumunda **can** ve **may**, izin vermeme durumunda ise **cannot** ve **may not** kullanılır.

- ♦ You **can hand in** your assignment any time you are ready to do so.
- ♦ You **may take** pictures inside this amazing cave in order to further your research on caves.
- ♦ You **cannot use** my credit card, as I have already used up all its limit.
- ♦ You **may not take part in** the preparatory meetings for the upcoming festival.



MODAL VERBS OF OBLIGATION & NECESSITY (Must, Have To, Have Got To, Need To)

Zorunluluk (obligation) ve gereklilik (necessity) ifadeleri, bir şeyin yapılması gerektiğini belirten, bir yükümlülük veya zorunluluk anlamı taşıyan durumları anlatır. Bu tür durumları ifade etmek için kullanılan kipler, kural, gereklilik, mecburiyet ya da yükümlülükleri ifade eder.

Must zorunluluk ve gereklilik ifade etmek için kullanılan en güçlü kiptir. Genellikle iç etkenlerden ve kendi kararımızla yapmamız gereken bir zorunluluk durumunu belirtirken kullanılır.

- ◆ We **must protect** the environment and green places in order to leave a greener world for our future generations.
- ◆ You **must fasten** your seatbelts on all your trips for your safety.

Must güçlü bir tavsiye vermek için kullanılabilir. Bu anlamda kullanıldığında, sadece zorunluluk değil aynı zamanda kesinlikle yapılması gereken çok önemli bir öneri olduğu vurgulanır.

- ◆ You **must watch** this film at the cinema in 3D halls, as you cannot have the same taste while watching it on TV.
- ◆ Students **must consider** the possible outcomes while preparing a project.

Have to (have got to) da zorunluluk, gereklilik anlamında kullanılır. Genellikle dış kaynaklı etkenlerden ve yasalardan kaynaklı zorunlulukları anlatır. **Have got to** daha çok konuşma dilinde tercih edilir.

- ◆ If you want to drive a car on your own, you **have (got) to pass** your driving licence.

Have to tüm zamanlarla çekimlenebilir.

- ◆ The factory **will have to pay** dearly if it ignores warnings about its environmental damage.
- ◆ McArthur **has had to go** to Hong Kong at short notice for his firm.
- ◆ You **may have to work** harder to finish the project before its deadline if you don't plan your day now.
- ◆ We **had to wait** in line for hours to get tickets.

Must ve **have to** kiplerinin geçmiş zaman hali **had to** olarak kullanılır.

- ◆ Before washing machines, people **had to spend** a lot of time doing laundry for the whole family.
- ◆ Before money existed, people **had to barter** goods and services.

Need to gereklilik anlatılırken kullanılır.

- ◆ I **need to recharge** the battery of my mobile phone twice a day because I use it for both work and personal purposes.
- ◆ We **need to consume** meat and meat products as soon as we defrost them.

MODAL VERBS OF LACK OF OBLIGATION & NECESSITY (Don't Have To, Don't Need To, Needn't)

Bir şeyi yapmanın gerekli olmadığını ya da yapmak zorunda olmadığını anlatırken **don't have to / don't need to / needn't** kullanılır. Aralarında hiçbir fark yoktur.

- ◆ We **don't have to put** the cookies in the microwave to heat them up; they are fine this way, too.
- ◆ You **don't need to state** everything again and again; I have already understood what you have meant.

Geçmişte zorunluluğun olmadığı durumları anlatırken **didn't have to** ya da **didn't need to** kullanılır.

- ◆ We **didn't have to take** any equipment with us while going rafting; the tour provided us with all the necessary equipment.
- ◆ The charity **didn't need to send** individual invitations as they'd already texted members about the meeting.

MODAL VERBS OF PROHIBITION (Mustn't, Can't, Can, Be Not Allowed To)

Bir şeyi yapmanın yasak olduğu anlatılırken **mustn't** kullanılır.

- ◆ You **mustn't fly** a drone over this military zone without getting permission.
- ◆ We **mustn't turn** on the device until the service personnel arrive, as per the handbook.

Bir şeyin yasak olduğunu ya da bir şeye izin verilmediği anlatılırken **can't** ve **be not allowed to** da kullanılabilir.

- ◆ People other than the staff **can't / are not allowed to enter** this room without the permission of the authorities.
- ◆ When the fishing season is closed, people **can't / aren't allowed to fish** in the seas.



Must zorunluluk ifade ederken, bir şeyin zorunlu olmadığını belirtmek için **mustn't** yerine **don't have to, don't need to** veya **needn't** kullanılır.

- ◆ **Student:** Must we **send** the assignments via e-mail?

Teacher: No, you **don't have to / don't need to / needn't**. You can send them via messaging applications.



MODAL VERBS OF ADVICE (Should, Ought To, Had Better)

Birine öneride bulunmak veya bir konuda tavsiye vermek için kullanılan kiplerdir.

Should, ought to ve had better yapıları, bir şeyin yapılmasının doğru, mantıklı ya da faydalı olduğunu ifade etmekte kullanılan kiplerdir.

- ♦ You **should do** what is right, not what is easy.
- ♦ You **should** thoroughly **examine** the final report to better understand the company's budget balances.
- ♦ You **had better review** the report thoroughly before submitting it.

Soru cümlelerinde birinden tavsiye almak, bir konuda yönlendirme istemek ya da ne yapılması gerektiğini sormak için **should** tercih edilir.

- ♦ What **should** we **do** in the event of an emergency like a hurricane?
- ♦ **Should** I **invest** my money in housing?

Had better, sıradan bir tavsiyeden daha güçlüdür, bir şeyin yapılması gerektiğini vurgulamak için kullanılır.

- ♦ You **had better fasten** your seatbelt, otherwise you may get injured in case of an accident.
- ♦ You **had better follow** the courses carefully, otherwise you may fall behind your classmates.



Had better kullanımı, “yaparsan iyi olur; yapmazsan sonuç olumsuz olabilir” mesajını verir. Bu nedenle, bu tür cümlelerin devamında genellikle bir uyarı veya olası sonucu belirten **or, or else** veya **otherwise** bağlaçları kullanılır.

Must güçlü bir tavsiye vermek için kullanılabilir. Bu anlamda kullanıldığında, sadece zorunluluk değil aynı zamanda kesinlikle yapılması gereken çok önemli bir öneri olduğu vurgulanır.

- ♦ Scientists **must work** harder than ever to find an appropriate treatment for the contagious disease.
- ♦ You **must** definitely **watch** this film in 3D, as the visual effects are absolutely breathtaking.

Tavsiye vermek için çok yaygın olarak kullanılan öneri (suggestions) ve tavsiye yapıları (advice structures) vardır.

- ♦ **Why don't you** forget about what has already happened and try to relax for some time?
- ♦ **If I were you, I would** follow the instructions so as to fix the problem of the dishwasher.

MODAL VERBS OF SUGGESTION

(Let's, Shall We, Why Don't We, We could, How about, What about, We may as well, We might as well)

Öneri ve fikir paylaşımları kipler ve özel yapılar kullanılarak ifade edilir.

Let's	move on with the next questions.	Shall we	move on with the next questions?
We could		Why don't we	
We may as well		How about	
We might as well		What about	moving on with the next questions?

Accepting (Bir öneriyi kabul ederken kullanabileceğimiz ifadeler)	Refusing (Bir öneriyi reddederken kullanabileceğimiz ifadeler)
OK / That's a good idea. / Why not? / It sounds great.	I am sorry, I can't. / I don't think it is a good idea.

Önerilerde **let's, shall we ...?, why don't we ...?, we could, we may as well, we might as well ve what about ...?, how about ...?** yapıları kullanılır.

- ♦ **Let's talk** about the positive results of the recent scientific study.
- ♦ **Let's** not just **talk** about the adverse effects of this situation.
- ♦ We **could stay** at a cheaper hotel if you don't want to spend so much money on accommodation.
- ♦ **Shall we go** somewhere quiet and peaceful for a holiday this summer?
- ♦ **Why don't we spend** some time planning what should be done for the upcoming meeting?
- ♦ **What about meeting** every Saturday in order to play tennis?
- ♦ **How about spending** one more night at this thermal spa, as the children like it a lot?

We may as well ... ve we might as well... yapıları, başka bir seçeneğin olmadığı veya önerilen şeyin mantıklı olduğu durumlarda, “bari şunu yapalım...”, “şunu yapmak mantıklı olur...” anlamında kullanılır.

- ♦ I see that you did not like my favourite dessert; **we may as well** order something else for you.
- ♦ Tim does not answer my calls, although he is guilty; **we might as well** call him for the last time.

MODAL VERBS OF OFFER (Would you like ...?, Shall I ...?, I will)

Başkalarına yardım teklif etmek ya da bir şeyi yapmaya istekli olduğumuzu belirtmek için teklif kipleri kullanılır.

Would you like birine bir şey teklif ederken ya da o kişinin ne istediğini nazikçe sorarken kullanılır.

Would you like yapısı, kendinden sonra **to + infinitive** ile kullanılır.

♦ **Would you like to have** a nice dinner at one of the wonderful restaurants by the Atlantic Ocean?

Would you like yapısı, bir isim (noun) ile kullanılabilir.

♦ **Would you like a nice dinner** at one of the wonderful restaurants by the Atlantic Ocean?

Would you like yapısının ardından bir zamir (pronoun) kullanılabilir. Cümlelerin anlamına ve bağlama dikkat etmek gerekir.

♦ **Would you like me** to show you around and describe all the works on this museum tour?

Shall I yapısı, birine yardım teklif etmek için kullanılır. Ayrıca, konuşan kişinin bir şey yapmaya istekli olduğunu belirtir.

Shall I yapısı, kendinden sonra **bare infinitive** ile kullanılır.

♦ **Shall I bring** you one of the best dishes at our restaurant?

I will yapısı, bir teklif yaparken kullanılabilir ve daha doğrudan, samimi bir ifadedir.

I will yapısı, kendinden sonra **bare infinitive** ile kullanılır.

♦ Don't worry. **I will give** you all the equipment you need for climbing.

MODAL VERBS OF PREFERENCE (Prefer, Would Prefer, Would Rather, Would Sooner)

Modal Verbs of Preference, bir durumu veya eylemi diğerine göre daha çok beğenme veya seçme anlamında kullanılır. Her birinin kullanımı farklıdır, ancak temel anlamları benzerlik gösterir.

prefer	noun to noun	I prefer books to films.
	V _{ing} to V _{ing}	I prefer reading books to watching films.
	to V ₁ rather than V ₁	I prefer to read books rather than watch films.
would prefer	to V ₁	I would prefer to read books.
	to V ₁ rather than V ₁	I would prefer to read books rather than watch films.
	to have V ₃ rather than have V ₃	I would prefer to have read books rather than have watched films.
would rather	V ₁ than V ₁	I would rather / sooner read books than watch films.
would sooner		

Tercih belirtirken **prefer**, **would prefer**, **would rather**, **would sooner** yapıları kullanılır.

- ♦ I prefer **working** in my country to **working** abroad.
- ♦ I would prefer to **work** in my country rather than **work** abroad.
- ♦ He would rather **not drive** his car to work than **take** a bus in a heavy traffic.

Günümüzde yapılan tercihlerde **be V_{ing}**; geçmiş zamanda yapılan tercihlerde ise **have V₃** kullanılır.

- ♦ As the football match is boring, many people would rather **be sitting** at home than (be) **watching** it in the stadium.
- ♦ We did not like the film, so we would prefer to **have stayed** at home rather than **have bought** those tickets.

Would rather / would sooner başka birisi adına yapılan tercihleri ifade etmek için kullanılır. İçinde bulunulan zaman ile ilgili bir tercih belirtilirken **Simple Past Tense**; geçmiş zamanda yapılan tercihlerde **Past Perfect Tense** kullanılır.

- ♦ I would rather **you didn't talk** about this anymore.
- ♦ I would rather **Maria's sister had not spent** all her money on clothes because she could not pay the rent last month.



Would rather / would sooner geçmişte yapılan tercihlerin memnuniyetsizliğini ifade etmek için kullanılabilir.

- ♦ He would rather **have spent** his money on something useful than **wasted** it on unnecessary gadgets.



MODAL VERBS OF HABITUAL PAST (Used To, Would, Be Used To, Get Used To)

Modal Verbs of Habitual Past, geçmişte düzenli olarak yapılan ama artık yapılmayan alışkanlıkları ya da davranışları ifade etmek için kullanılır. Bu tür ifadelerde genellikle **used to** ve **would** tercih edilir.

Structure of Modal Verbs of Habitual Past

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I, You, We, They, He, She, It	People used to live in tents in the past.	People did not use to live in multi-storey buildings prior to the 17 th century.	Did people use to live in detached houses in the past?

Geçmişteki alışkanlıklar ifade edilirken **used to** ve **would** kullanılır.

- ♦ We **used to / would go** from one place to another more slowly than today as we didn't have such amazing cars.
- ♦ In the past, people **didn't use to / wouldn't benefit** from the Internet since there was no such thing.



Eylem bildiren fiillerle hem **used to** hem de **would** kullanılırken, durum bildiren fiillerle (stative verbs) sadece **used to** kullanılır.

- ♦ Not everyone **used to / would know** what was happening around the world prior to the spread of mass media.

Some Stative Verbs

know	like	think	hate	need	understand	have	see	want
------	------	-------	------	------	------------	------	-----	------

Be used to, bir şeye alışık olmak anlamına gelir. Tüm zamanlarda çekimlenerek kullanılabilir.

Be (am / is / are / was / were etc.) + used to + noun / gerund (-ing form)

- ♦ My father **wasn't used to travelling** by plane, so he preferred taking the train whenever possible.

Get used to, bir şeye alışmaya başlamak veya zamanla alışmak anlamına gelir. Tüm zamanlarda çekimlenerek kullanılabilir.

Get (am getting / is getting / was getting etc.) + used to + noun / gerund (-ing form)

- ♦ My sister **got used to using** chopsticks, so she didn't have difficulty in tasting Chinese traditional foods.
- ♦ After moving to a new country, she **is getting used to adjusting** to the cultural norms and daily life.



Be used to ve **get used to** ifadelerinden sonra fiil **gerund** hali (**-ing** form) ile kullanılır.

MODAL VERBS OF DEDUCTION (Must, Mustn't, Can't, Could)

Emin olunan ya da kuvvetli bir kanıtın var olduğu durumlarla ilgili çıkarımda bulunurken olumlu cümlelerde **must**; olumsuz cümlelerde ise **mustn't / cannot / couldn't** kullanılır.

- ♦ The girl is wearing a kimono; she **must be** Japanese.
- ♦ The match of the Turkish national team **mustn't / can't / couldn't be** in İstanbul because there aren't any preparations for it in the whole city.

May, might ve **could** ihtimal anlamıyla günümüzde çıkarım yaptığımız durumlarda da kullanılabilir.

- ♦ I don't know why the boss is not answering my calls, but he **could / may / might be** in an important meeting with the customers.

MODAL VERBS OF EXPECTATION

(Should, Be Supposed To, Be To, Be Due To, Be expected To, Be About To, Be Bound To)

Bir kişinin veya bir durumun beklentilere uygun olup olmadığını ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Should bir şeyin beklendiği gibi olması gerektiğini belirtir. **Subject + should + base verb**

- ♦ Given her extensive experience, she **should have no trouble** managing the new project.

Beklenen ancak gerçekleşmeyen durumlar için **should have + V₃** kullanılır.

- ♦ They **should have informed** participants earlier about schedule changes. As a result, many missed the first session.

- ◆ The United Nations delegations **are supposed to meet** for an annual meeting in New York on Friday.
- ◆ The President **is to fly / is due to fly** to Belgium next Sunday to attend an important event.

Be supposed to ve **be to**, yasalar, kurallar veya resmî düzenlemeler nedeniyle yapılması gereken işleri ifade etmek için kullanılır. **Be supposed to** yapısı daha genel bir beklenti ya da toplumsal bir zorunluluğu ifade eder. **Be to** yapısı daha resmî ve otorite tarafından belirlenmiş bir zorunluluk anlamı taşır.

- ◆ Turkish citizens **are supposed to give** their fingerprints to the police officers while getting their passports.
- ◆ Students who want to have the certificate **are to attend** at least eighty percent of the courses.

Was / were supposed to ve was / were to geçmişte yapılması gereken bir iş ya da gerçekleşmesi planlanan bir olayı ifade etmek için kullanılır. Ancak bu yapılar kullanıldığında olayın gerçekleşip gerçekleşmediği kesin olarak bilinmez.

- ◆ Applicants **were supposed to / were to hand** in their forms to the office by yesterday.

Be expected to yapısı bir şeyin olması bekleniyor anlamında kullanılır.

- All the content developers **are expected to join** the seminar about how to organise new lessons for undergraduate students.

Be about to yapısı bir şeyi yapmak üzere olmak anlamında kullanılır.

- ◆ The plane **is about to take off**, so fasten your seat belts, please.
- ◆ The author **was about to publish** his new novel when he was nominated for the Best Author of the Year Award.

Be bound to yapısı bir şeyin gelecekte olmasının kaçınılmaz olduğunun anlatıldığı durumlarda kullanılır.

- ◆ People leading sedentary lifestyles **are bound to have** health problems in their later years.

MY NOTES

This image shows a full page of blank graph paper. The grid consists of small, uniform squares formed by thin, light gray lines. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

PERFECT MODALS

Perfect modals, geçmişte yapılması gereken, yapılmış veya yapılmamış eylemleri ifade etmek için kullanılır. Olması gereken ama gerçekleşmeyen durumları ya da geçmişteki eylemlerle ilgili güçlü çıkarımları belirtir.

Structure of Making Deductions about Past Events

must have + past participle (V₃)	mustn't have + past participle (V₃)
can't have + past participle (V₃)	couldn't have + past participle (V₃)

Geçmişe yönelik çok güçlü çıkarım yapılan durumlarda "yapmış olmalı" anlamında **must have V₃** yapısı kullanılır.

- ◆ It **must have taken** a great time to build the pyramids because such constructions at that time were totally dependent on manpower.
- ◆ Although our team lost their first three matches in a row, they won the last one. They **must have trained** hard for it.

Geçmişe yönelik olumsuz bir çıkarım yaparken "yapmış olmamalı" anlamında **must not have V₃**, "yapmış olamaz" anlamında **can't / couldn't have V₃** kullanılır.

- ◆ The authorities in the area where the flood occurred **mustn't have taken** the necessary measures beforehand.
- ◆ Most of the students have little idea about the plot of the book. They **can't have read** the whole book.

Structure of Making Speculations about Past Events

may have + past participle (V₃)	might have + past participle (V₃)
may not have + past participle (V₃)	might not have + past participle (V₃)
could have + past participle (V₃)	would have + past participle (V₃)

Geçmişte bir durum ya da olayla ilgili tahmin ve ihtimallerden bahsederken "yapmış olabilir" anlamında **may have V₃**, **might have V₃**, **could have V₃** yapıları kullanılır.

- ◆ There was no declaration after yesterday's talks, but it is assumed that the two sides **may / might have reached** an agreement.
- ◆ I don't know for sure, but your friend Samantha **could have been** in an operation when you called her.

Geçmişteki bir durumla ilgili olumsuz ihtimallerden söz ederken **may not have V₃** ve **might not have V₃** yapıları kullanılır.

- ◆ As my family live in a rather new and sturdy bungalow, they **may not have felt** the earthquake that happened last night.
- ◆ You don't need to be too concerned about your best friend; she **might not have seen** your message because of a variety of reasons.

Geçmişe yönelik eleştiri yaparken **might have V₃** ve **could have V₃** yapıları kullanılabilir. Ancak geçmişe yönelik pişmanlıktan bahsederken **could have V₃** kullanılır.

- ◆ He **could / might have apologised** for his mistake instead of ignoring it. (**criticism**)
- ◆ I **could have invested** in that startup years ago, but I hesitated, and now I realize I missed a great opportunity. (**regret**)



Would have V₃, geçmişte gerçekleşmemiş bir durumu ifade ederken; genellikle koşul anlatan cümlelerde ya da ifadelerde kullanılır. Beraber kullanıldığı eyleme olumlu cümlelerde "olmuş olurdu ama olmadı", olumsuz cümlelerde ise "olmamış olurdu ama oldu" anlamını katar.

- ◆ If companies had taken immediate action before the financial crisis, they **would have doubled** their value.
- ◆ We didn't know we wouldn't have the chance to go on vacation in the summer. Otherwise, we **wouldn't have made** a reservation at a five-star hotel paying a great sum of money.

Structure of Making Criticism about Past Events

should have + past participle (V₃)	shouldn't have + past participle (V₃)
ought to have + past participle (V₃)	ought not to have + past participle (V₃)

Geçmişe yönelik eleştirilerde **should have V₃** ya da **ought to have V₃** yapısı "yapmalıydın ama yapmadın"; **shouldn't have V₃** ya da **ought not to have V₃** yapısı "yapmamalıydın ama yaptın" anlamında kullanılır.

- ◆ You **should have foreseen** that such a decision could cause the company to end up in a situation like this.
- ◆ The coach **shouldn't have changed** three players at a time; he has been claimed responsible for the loss by the board.

Structure of Expressing Lack of Necessity in the Past
needn't have + past participle (V₃)
Geçmişte bir şeyin yapılmasına gerek olmadığı halde yapıldığını belirtmek için needn't have V₃ yapısı kullanılır. ◆ You needn't have brought your own laptops because we are going to work in the computer laboratory. ◆ You needn't have prepared so much food for your son's graduation party since he had invited only a few of his close friends.

Geçmişte bir şeyin yapılmasına gerek olmadığı halde yapıldığını belirtmek için **needn't have V₃** yapısı kullanılır.

- ◆ You **needn't have brought** your own laptops because we are going to work in the computer laboratory.
- ◆ You **needn't have prepared** so much food for your son's graduation party since he had invited only a few of his close friends.

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Structure of Progressive Modals
modal + be + V _{ing}

Progressive modals modal yapıların (can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would) devam eden eylemi ifade etmek için **be V_{ing}** yapısı ile kullanılmasıdır.

- ◆ The line is engaged. Laura **must be talking** to one of the clients.
- ◆ No one exactly knows what the managers are discussing inside, but they **may be making** an evaluation of the progress of the latest project.
- ◆ I am not so sure, but I think Jane **could be preparing** her presentation at the library.
- ◆ The kids **can't be wandering** around because I have just talked to the caretaker, and the kids are at home, in her words.

- ◆ The line is engaged. Laura **must be talking** to one of the clients.
- ◆ No one exactly knows what the managers are discussing inside, but they **may be making** an evaluation of the progress of the latest project.
- ◆ I am not so sure, but I think Jane **could be preparing** her presentation at the library.
- ◆ The kids **can't be wandering** around because I have just talked to the caretaker, and the kids are at home, in her words.

◆ Look at the boys! They **should be spending** their leisure time in their own neighbourhood; they shouldn't be here at the park now.

Structure of Perfect Progressive Modals
modal + have been + V _{ing}

Bir süredir devam etmekte olan olaylarla ilgili yaptığımız çıkarımlarda **modal + have + been + V_{ing}** yapısı kullanılır.

- ◆ The car found in the woods **must have been standing** there for a couple of years.
- ◆ The claim is that a well-known social media company **may have been using** the personal information of the users for advertisement since the very first day of its foundation.

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MY NOTES

[illegible]

PASSIVE VOICE

Etken yapıdaki (active voice) bir cümlede özne, eylemi gerçekleştirendir. Edilgen yapıda (passive voice), özne eylemi yapan kişi değil, eylemin etkilendiği kişi veya şeydir. Etken cümledeki özne, edilgen cümlede nesneye dönüşür. Edilgen yapı genellikle öznenin kim olduğunu bilmediğimizde veya önemli olmadığı durumlarda kullanılır. Edilgen yapı, **be** fiilinin uygun hali ve **past participle** (V_3) kullanılarak yapılır.

Structure of the Passive Voice		
Tense	Active	Passive
Present Simple	The engineer designs buildings.	Buildings are designed by the engineer.
Present Continuous	The engineer is designing buildings.	Buildings are being designed by the engineer.
Present Perfect	The engineer has designed buildings.	Buildings have been designed by the engineer.
Present Perfect Continuous	The engineer has been designing buildings.	X
Past Simple	The engineer designed buildings.	Buildings were designed by the engineer.
Past Continuous	The engineer was designing buildings.	Buildings were being designed by the engineer.
Past Perfect	The engineer had designed buildings.	Buildings had been designed by the engineer.
Past Perfect Continuous	The engineer had been designing buildings.	X
Future Simple (will)	The engineer will design buildings.	Buildings will be designed by the engineer.
Future Simple (be going to)	The engineer is going to design buildings.	Buildings are going to be designed by the engineer.
Future Continuous	The engineer will be designing buildings.	X
Future Perfect	The engineer will have designed buildings	Buildings will have been designed by the engineer.
Future Perfect Continuous	The engineer will have been designing buildings	X
Modals (can, may, should, could etc.)	The engineer should design buildings.	Buildings should be designed by the engineer.
Perfect Modals (could, should, must, might etc.have +V_3)	The engineer should have designed buildings.	Buildings should have been designed by the engineer.

Formation of Passive Voice

Etken (active) yapıları, edilgen (passive) yapıya dönüştürmek için üç temel kural vardır:

1. **Active** cümlelerin nesnesi **passive** cümlede özne konumunda kullanılır.

Active: The board held **the conference** in a big hall. **Passive:** **The conference** was held in a big hall (by the board).

↑ **Object** ↑

2. **Passive** cümlelerde her zaman fiilin **past participle** (V_3) hali kullanılır.

Passive: Students **are informed** about school rules at the beginning of the academic year.

3. **Passive** yapıda **be** fiili zaman göstergesidir, etken cümlelerin zamanına göre çekimlenir.

Tense	Structure	Example
Present	am / is / are	Lots of donations are made to the charity every month.
Past	was / were	<i>Oppenheimer</i> was watched by thousands of people.
Perfect	have / has / had been	The new software has been installed on all computers in the office.
Continuous	to be + being	A new dam is being built to meet the water needs of the local people.

Use of Passive Voice

Eylemi kimin yaptığının bilinmediği durumlarda kullanılır. By someone, by somebody gibi ifadeler genellikle eklenmez. ♦ Several stray cats were adopted in our neighbourhood.
Eylemi kimin yaptığının önem taşımadığı durumlarda kullanılır. ♦ Various techniques are being developed to prevent pollution.
Eylemi gerçekleştirenin geniş bir kitle veya toplumun tamamı olduğu durumlarda kullanılır. ♦ In Türkiye, Children's Day on April 23rd is celebrated with great enthusiasm.
Eylemin önemli olduğu durumları vurgulamak için kullanılır. ♦ Geothermal energy has been used for cooking and heating for thousands of years.
Talimatlar, işlem adımları veya süreçlerin anlatıldığı durumlarda kullanılabilir. ♦ The cheesecake is taken out of the oven and left on the counter to cool while you prepare the topping.
Eylemi gerçekleştirenin açıkça belli olmadığı durumlarda kullanılır. ♦ When the results were announced , the winner started to cry.
Resmî ve kurumsal duyuru yapılırken tercih edilir. ♦ Our city library, built by a charitable citizen, will be opened at the weekend.
Bilimsel metinlerde kullanılır. ♦ It's a known fact that human health is seriously affected by lack of sleep.

Passive Voice Keynotes

KEYNOTE	EXAMPLE
Nesne almayan fiiller (geçişsiz fiiller) edilgen yapılmaz.	The cows were lying in the shade of trees after grazing. (Active)
Hem geçişli hem de geçişsiz olarak kullanılabilen bazı fiiller geçişli yapıda (nesne aldıklarında) kullanıldıklarında edilgen yapıya dönüştürülebilir.	The staff open the shops earlier than the predetermined time. (Transitive – Active) The shops are opened earlier than the predetermined time. (Passive)
Resemble, lack, consist, become, have, contain gibi fiiller geçişli olmalarına rağmen edilgen yapıda kullanılmaz.	Junk food contains too many harmful substances. I resemble my father.
Eylemi gerçekleştirenin önemli olmadığı durumlarda it ve there sıklıkla edilgen yapıda kullanılır.	It was decided to carry out a new programme to recycle the waste. There are thought to be too many supporters of the law regarding animals.
Çift Nesne Alan Fiiller Etken bir cümlede fiilin dolaysız (direct) ve dolaylı (indirect) olmak üzere iki nesnesi var ise cümle iki farklı şekilde edilgen yapılabilir ancak genellikle dolaylı nesne, edilgen cümlelerin öznesi olur. Eğer dolaysız nesne (direct object) edilgen cümlelerin öznesi olursa, kişilerden önce çoğunlukla to kullanılır.	The company sent the clients an updated version of the software last week. (Active) The clients were sent an updated version of the software by the company last week. (Passive) An updated version of the software was sent to the clients by the company last week. (Passive)
Edilgen Yapılarda By & With Kullanımı Edilgen cümlede eylemi gerçekleştiren önemli ise by edatı ile birlikte belirtilir. Şayet eylem bir kişi tarafından değil de bir nesne yoluyla gerçekleşiyorsa by yerine with kullanılır.	Some of the most well-known structures of the Ottoman Empire were constructed by the great architect Mimar Sinan. The cardiac surgery of the elderly patient was performed with advanced robotic tools.

Passive Forms of Tenses

Tense	Structure			Example
Present Simple	am / is / are + past participle (V ₃)			The school is cleaned thoroughly at the beginning of every semester.
Present Continuous	am / is / are + being + past participle (V ₃)			The team is being congratulated by the coach now.
Present Perfect	have / has + been + past participle (V ₃)			I have had a lot of job interviews, but I have not been accepted to any of them so far.
Present Perfect Continuous	X			X
Past Simple	was / were + past participle (V ₃)			The project was successfully presented by the group members.
Past Continuous	was / were + being + past participle (V ₃)			While the boxes were being loaded onto the ship, we learnt that the offer was cancelled.
Past Perfect	had + been + past participle (V ₃)			My car had been repaired when we met last week.
Past Perfect Continuous	X			X
Future Simple (will)	will + be + past participle (V ₃)			More shelters will be built for the homeless.
Future Simple (be going to)	be going to + be + past participle (V ₃)			The dinner is going to be prepared by the award-winning chef.
Future Continuous	X			X
Future Perfect	will + have + been + past participle (V ₃)			All the reports will have been completed by the beginning of next week.
Future Perfect Continuous	X			X
Present Modals	can may should be supposed to have to need to could	+ be +	(V ₃)	My dog is supposed to be taken to a friend's house because I will be in hospital for a week. Passengers should be informed that flights are likely to be delayed. School rules must be explained to students. My passport has to be renewed . Your hair needs to be cut .
Past Modals	would could should must might was suppose to	+ have +	been + (V ₃)	If our offer had met the expectations of the client, an agreement would have been signed successfully. The treatment could have been arranged depending on the results of the test. All of the reports should have been handed in last week, but some of them still haven't reached me.



PASSIVE IN GERUND & INFINITIVE

Passive in Gerund		Passive in Infinitive	
Present Passive Gerund	Perfect Passive Gerund	Present Passive Infinitive	Perfect Passive Infinitive

Present Passive Gerund

Present Passive Gerund, bir eylemin edilgen olarak gerçekleşmekte olduğunu vurgulayan gerund yapılarıdır.

Active	Passive
verb + ing (V _{ing})	being + past participle (V ₃)

- ♦ The little kid is waiting in the school garden for **being taken** home.
- ♦ Do you remember his **being awarded** a watch for winning the contest?
- ♦ No one likes **being criticised** in front of their colleagues.

Perfect Passive Gerund

Perfect Passive Gerund, genellikle öznenin bir eyleme maruz kaldığını ve bu eylemin esas cümledeki eylemden önce gerçekleştiğini göstermek için kullanılır.

Active	Passive
having + past participle (V ₃)	having + been + past participle (V ₃)

- ♦ Students denied **having been warned** against the use of smartphones during school hours.
- ♦ Sally is still sorry for **having been accused** of losing the game last week by her classmates.
- ♦ Alex denied **having been invited** to the party, although Richard insisted that he had invited him.

Present Passive Infinitive

Present Passive Infinitive, bir eylemin edilgen bir şekilde gerçekleşmekte olduğunu vurgulayan infinitive yapılarıdır.

Active	Passive
to + present infinitive (V ₁)	to + be + past participle (V ₃)

- ♦ Many infectious diseases are known **to be caused** by airborne viruses that spread quickly.
- ♦ The construction of the building is expected **to be finished** by next week.
- ♦ My boss wants all the reports **to be controlled** carefully.

Perfect Passive Infinitive

Perfect Passive Infinitive, geçmişte tamamlanmış bir eylemin sonucunun şu anki durum üzerinde bir etkisi olduğunu anlatmak için kullanılır.

Active	Passive
to have + past participle (V ₃)	to + have + been + past participle (V ₃)

- ♦ Papyrus is known **to have been used** thousands of years ago in ancient Egypt.
- ♦ My locker appears **to have been tampered** because it is really in a mess.
- ♦ Cocoa is said **to have been used** as money in the ancient Aztec and Maya civilizations.

! Need, require, want fiilleri hem Verb + ing hem de to be + V₃ ile passive yapılabilir.

♦ The house needs to be renovated a bit before you move in.	Same Meaning
♦ The house needs renovating a bit before you move in.	
♦ All gas fires and central heating boilers require to be serviced once a year.	Same Meaning
♦ All gas fires and central heating boilers require servicing once a year.	



CAUSATIVES

Türkçe karşılığı ettirgen çatıdır. Bir işin başkasına yaptırıldığı durumlarda ya da işi kimin yaptığının önemli olmadığı durumlarda kullanılır. **Have, get, make** ve **let** fiilleriyle yapılır.

Structure of Causatives

HAVE	Have / Get + Something + Done	MAKE	Make + Someone + Do + Something
	Have + Someone + Do + Something		Make + Someone + Adjective
GET	Get + Someone + To + Do + Something	LET	Let + Someone + Do + Something

Have / Get + Something + Done:

Başkasına yaptırılan bir işi anlatmak için kullanılır. İş kimin yaptığı önemli değildir.

- ◆ Sophie **had / got her house cleaned** from top to toe before her guests arrived.
- ◆ Ellie **has / gets her car washed** once a week, as she is always careful about cleaning.

! Have + something + done, kaza ya da talihsizliklerden söz ederken passive yapı yerine kullanılabilir.

- ◆ I had to go there by bus since my car was broken down. (Passive)
- ◆ I had to go there by bus since I **had my car broken** down. (Causative)

Have + Someone + Do + Something:

Bir işin parayla ya da rica ile yaptırıldığı durumlarda kullanılır.

- ◆ The landlord **had the gardener mow** the lawn after he was done with trimming the bushes.
- ◆ It would be better if we **had an interior designer decorate** the house.

Get + Someone + To + Do + Something:

Birinin, bir işi yapmaya ikna ya da razı edildiği durumlarda kullanılır.

- ◆ I was able to **get the boss to extend the deadline** for the project.
- ◆ It was difficult for Mandy to overcome the problem herself; fortunately, she **got her friend Derek to help her**.

Make + Someone + Do + Something:

Kişinin bir işi kendi isteğiyle değil, başka birinin baskısı, zorlaması veya işin gerekliliği nedeniyle yaptığı durumlarda kullanılır.

- ◆ As Sally has an obsessive cleaning disorder, she **makes her guests wash their hands** immediately.
- ◆ Because the boss was unsatisfied with the report that I had prepared, he **made me rewrite** it more elaborately.

! Make + someone + do + something, passive yapıya dönüştürüldüğünde **be made to** şeklinde kullanılır.

- ◆ The teacher **made the students rewrite the text** to improve their understanding of it. (Active)
- ◆ The students **were made to rewrite the text** to improve their understanding of it. (Passive)

Make + Someone + Adjective:

Neden olmak anlamında sadece sıfat ile kullanılır.

- ◆ My son's success in the tournament **has made me proud** of him.
- ◆ Emily couldn't catch the bus for work and her coming late **made the boss angry**.

Let + Someone + Do + Something:

Bir işin yapılmasına izin verildiğinde kullanılır.

- ◆ Unfortunately, my father doesn't **let me go out** at night, so I can't attend the party.
- ◆ Unlike other teachers at school, Mr. Green used to **let his students use their dictionaries** during exams.

! Let + someone + do + something, passive yapıya **be allowed to** olarak çevrilir.

- ◆ My parents **let me drive** at weekends only. (Causative)
- ◆ I'm **allowed to drive** at weekends only. (Passive)



ADJECTIVES AND THEIR USES

Bir ismi ya da zamiri çeşitli yönlerden niteleyen kelimelere sıfat (adjective) denir. Sıfatlar varlıkların rengini, durumunu, biçimini, sayı veya miktarını belirtir ve isme ya da zamire sorulan “Nasıl?” sorusuna cevap verir.

Structure of Adjectives				
Renk	Durum	Biçim	Sayı	Miktar
black cat	old house	round cookies	five eggs	a lot of noise

Sıfatlar cümle içinde niteledikleri isimden **önce** veya **to be** fiilinden **sonra** kullanılır.

- ◆ Loss of trees, too much grazing and acid rains ruin **productive ground** that could be used for farming.
- ◆ Kyle is a **successful student** as he finished university in three years.

SUFFIXES

Sıfat türeten ekler (suffixes), kök kelimenin türünü sıfata dönüştürerek kelimeye belirli bir anlam kazandırır.

SUFFIX	ADJECTIVES
-able / -ible	suitable, predictable, agreeable, flammable, probable, illegible, credible, discernible
-al / ial / ical	national, educational, mechanical, dental, practical, historical, financial, critical, logical
-ant / -ent	ignorant, assistant, reliant, vigilant, dependent, consistent, different, abundant
-ful	meaningful, useful, helpful, harmful, skillful, successful, hopeful, fanciful, grateful, beautiful
-less	careless, homeless, endless, speechless, fearless, hopeless, useless, restless, penniless
-ic	poetic, heroic, iconic, historic, scientific, athletic, hygienic, photographic
-ous	nervous, courageous, poisonous, mysterious, victorious, prestigious, rebellious
-ate	affectionate, passionate
-ive	creative, attractive, productive, expensive, objective, supportive, sensitive, cooperative, subversive
-ish	selfish, yellowish, reddish, Spanish, childish
-ary	contemporary, imaginary, military, disciplinary, dietary
-y	cloudy, tasty, rainy, funny, dirty, messy, fruity, hairy, skinny, sunny
-some	bothersome, troublesome, quarrelsome, tiresome, awesome
-ly	quarterly, bimonthly, friendly, hourly, daily
-ist	racist, feminist

- ◆ The **heroic** deeds of the Turkish army have always left a profound impression on Turkish people's hearts and minds.
- ◆ There is **abundant** evidence that cars have harmful effects on the environment.
- ◆ **Contemporary** AI-powered self-driving cars provide drivers with a less driving but more practical driving experience.

PREFIXES

Ön ekler (prefixes), bir kelimenin anlamını değiştirmek veya kelimeyi yeni bir türe dönüştürmek için kullanılır. Sıfat türetmek için kullanılan ön eklerin bazıları olumsuzluk ya da zıtlık anlamı verirken bazıları kelimenin temel anlamını genişletir.

PREFIX	ADJECTIVES
un-	unlucky, unfortunate, untidy, unwritten, uncomfortable, unbalanced, unjust, untrue
im-	impassive, immature, immobile, impatient, immortal, immediate, impartial, impossible, improbable
ir-	irresponsible, irresolute, irrefutable, irrelevant, irregular, irreplaceable, irrational
il-	illegal, illogical, illegible, illegitimate, illiterate
in-	inconvenient, independent, invisible, insane, incredible, inadequate
non-	non-fat, non-verbal, non-fiction, non-toxic, non-political, non-neutral, nonessential
dis-	disloyal, dissimilar, disordered, dishonest

- ◆ He is known for his **incredible** talent and his fearless attitude toward challenges.
- ◆ The **nonessential** items were removed from the suitcase to make it lighter for the trip.
- ◆ In childhood, **inadequate** and **unbalanced** nutrition causes disruptions in growth, development and the functioning of the body.
- ◆ The new sofa in the living room is so **uncomfortable**.

Use of Adjectives

Before Nouns ♦ a cute dog, an impressive view	After Linking Verbs ♦ be tired , become happy , get nervous
After Sense Verbs ♦ smell wonderful, taste delicious	After Indefinite Pronouns ♦ something important , nothing new

Use of Adjectives with Nouns

a / an + adjective + noun (countable / singular)

- ◆ The writer's international reputation is built on **an impressive list** of publications.

adjective + noun (uncountable / plural)

- ◆ Experts believe that **outdoor sports** can provide as much healing effect as psychological therapies.

Use of Adjectives after Certain Verbs

Bazı fiillerden sonra sıfat kullanılarak, öznenin durumu veya bir şeyin özellikleri ifade edilir. Bu fiiller, genellikle linking verbs olarak adlandırılır ve özneyle sıfat arasında bir bağ kurar. Aşağıda sık kullanılan linking verbs ve bu fiillerle sıfat kullanımına dair açıklamalar verilmiştir.	
be / become / get	◆ According to scientists, when we are happy , the risk of cardiovascular diseases and high blood pressure decreases.
seem / appear / look	◆ At our first meeting, it seemed odd to me that she didn't say anything about the project.
feel / taste / smell / sound	◆ I feel terrible . I am sure something I ate must have turned my stomach.
look / feel / taste / smell / sound fiilleri like ile kullanılırsa, devamında isim ya da sıfat tamlaması gelir.	◆ The aggressive behaviour of a child suffering from sibling jealousy sounds like a cry for help to be noticed.
turn / turn out / grow	◆ The reason why the leaves of trees turn yellow and fall in autumn is that they are exposed to less sunlight.
keep / remain	◆ Only a nation of educated people could remain free .

Use of Adjectives after Indefinite Pronouns

Belgisiz zamirler, genellikle cümlelerin öznesi veya nesnesi olarak kullanılır ve ardından gelen sıfat, zaminin niteliğini açıklar.
Something ◆ I could understand from the expression on her face that something serious had happened.
Nothing ◆ There is nothing new other than the standard practices you know.
Somewhere ◆ I've been looking for somewhere peaceful .
Anyone ◆ Can you recommend anyone helpful for this task?

MY NOTES

[illegible]



TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

Sıfatlar, bir ismi niteleyen kelimelerdir. Anlamlarına ve kullanıldıkları bağlama göre farklı türlere (types of adjectives) ayrılır. Bir öznenin veya nesnenin durumunu, özelliklerini, miktarını, sırasını ya da ilişkisini ayrıntılandırarak açıklar.

Sıfatların türleri, genel olarak şu başlıklar altında sınıflandırılabilir:

Possessive Adjectives	Descriptive Adjectives	Demonstrative Adjectives	Quantitative Adjectives
Compound Adjectives	Participle Adjectives	Interrogative Adjectives	Proper Adjectives

Possessive Adjectives

İyelik sıfatları (possessive adjectives), bir kişinin veya herhangi bir şeyin sahipliğini belirtmek için kullanılır. Her zaman isimden önce gelir. İyelik sıfatları, yalnızca isimleri niteler; bu nedenle, tek başına değil her zaman bir isimle birlikte kullanılır. İyelik sıfatları: **my, his, its, their, our, her, your**

- ◆ The biggest problem for parents is that they cannot accept **their children** have grown up and become adults.
- ◆ The teacher gave me valuable advice that completely changed **my perspective**.

Descriptive Adjectives

Niteleme sıfatları (descriptive adjectives), bir ismin ya da zaminin özelliklerini, durumunu tanımlamak için kullanılır. Renk, boyut, şekil, özellik, yaş, duygu, vb. gibi nitelikleri açıklar. Cümlede genellikle isimden önce gelir.

- ◆ **Archaeological excavations** at Alacahöyük have shown that the people who used to live there were very advanced in their **daily lives**.
- ◆ His **energetic** and **positive attitude** makes him very popular among his friends.

Demonstrative Adjectives

İşaret sıfatları (demonstrative adjectives), ismin yerini veya yakınlığını belirtmek için kullanılır. İsimden önce gelir. İşaret sıfatları: **this, that, these, those**

- ◆ **This week** will be tough for the government as new budget negotiations will be held.
- ◆ The famous artist said that **those paintings** shed light on the golden age of painting.

Quantitative Adjectives

Nicelik sıfatları (quantitative adjectives), bir şeyin miktarını, sayısını veya derecesini tanımlar. Sayılabilen ve sayılamayan isimlerden önce kullanılır. **Numbers, a / an, much, many, (a) few, a lot of, some, any, no, each (of), both, all, none of, little / big / huge amount of, both (of), either, neither, the whole, all of the, a couple of**

- ◆ After the coronavirus pandemic, **many people** avoid using mass transportation.
- ◆ World leaders are meeting today to find solutions to **the huge amount of food** waste around the globe.

Compound Adjectives

Birleşik sıfatlar (compound adjectives) birden fazla kelime ile oluşturulan sıfat öbekleridir.

Noun / Adjective / Adverb	V _{ing}	◆ We're a fast-growing company in the tech industry. ◆ The restaurant is famous for its mouth-watering apple pie .
Noun / Adjective / Adverb	V ₃	◆ I love the rich flavor of double-roasted peanuts . ◆ The well-known scientist will be giving a lecture on climate change.
Number	Noun	◆ It took me a week to read that 200-page textbook . ◆ Be careful; you're going the wrong way on a one-way street .
Adjective	Noun	◆ The company made a last-minute decision to launch the new product. ◆ The company took out a short-term loan to finance a new project.
badly / ill / poor	V ₃	◆ The conference was a disaster due to the badly-organised schedule . ◆ The company is an ill-equipped organization to compete in the global market.

Participle Adjectives

Sıfat fiil / ortağ fiil (participle adjectives), fiillerden türeyen sıfatlardır. Genellikle duyguları veya durumları ifade ederler. Bu sıfatlar genellikle **-ing** veya **-ed** ile biter ve aldığı eke göre anlamları değişir.

Participle adjectives

Present Participles (V_{ing})

Past Participles (V₃)

Present Participles (Verb -ing)

Duyguya sebep olan kişiyi, durum ya da nesneyi ifade etmek için kullanılır. Aktif durumu ifade eder.

- ♦ Illiteracy is one of the greatest problems in **some developing countries**. (gelişmekte olan ülkeler)
- ♦ We need to stay flexible to handle **the constantly changing situation** at work. (değişmekte olan durum)
- ♦ Tom dropped a **pan of boiling water** and scalded his leg. (kaynayan / kaynamakta olan su)

Past Participles (Verb -ed)

Cümlede bahsi geçen varlığın bir olay ya da durum karşısında **nasıl hissettiğini**, bu durumdan **nasıl etkilendiğini** anlatmak için kullanılır.

- ♦ **Developed countries**, despite their advantages, face low population growth. (gelişmiş ülkeler)
- ♦ The company adapted quickly to **the changed situation** in the market. (değişmiş durum)
- ♦ When you give your baby juice, dilute it well with cooled, **boiled water**. (kaynamış su)

Some Participle Adjectives

VERB	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	VERB	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
amaze	amazing	amazed	interest	interesting	interested
bore	boring	bored	please	pleasing	pleased
charm	charming	charmed	relieve	relieving	charmed
disappoint	disappointing	disappointed	disappoint	disappointing	relieved
exhaust	exhausting	exhausted	satisfy	satisfying	satisfied
fascinate	fascinating	fascinated	fascinate	fascinating	fascinated
horrify	horrifying	horrified	terrify	terrifying	terrified

Interrogative Adjectives

Soru sıfatları (interrogative adjectives), cümlede eksik olan bilgiyi sormak için kullanılan kelimelerdir. Soru sıfatları her zaman bir isimden önce gelir ve ismi niteler.

What	Noun / Pronoun	♦ What colour do you think I should paint the walls of the house?
Which		♦ Which book should I read first?
Whose		♦ Whose idea was it to come here?

Proper Adjectives

Proper adjectives (özel ad sıfatları), özel isimlerden (proper nouns) türetilen ve sıfat işlevi gören sözcüklerdir. **Proper adjectives** türetilirken sıklıkla kullanılan ekler; **-ian, -an, -ese, -ish, -ic, -ian**. Bunlar dilin yerleşik kullanım örnekleridir.

- ♦ **African elephants** are the largest land animals.
- ♦ The new restaurant offers a variety of **Italian dishes** prepared by a chef who studied in Rome.
- ♦ I love **Chinese food** for dinner especially dumplings and fried rice.

NOTES ABOUT ADJECTIVES

The + adjective yapısı, bir topluluğa atıf yapmak için kullanılır ve çoğul fiil çekimi gerektirir.	♦ The unemployed are looking for job opportunities. ♦ The elderly need special care and attention.
İsimler sıfat işlevi görebilir, genellikle malzeme, amaç veya tür belirterek başka bir ismi nitelendirir.	♦ Plastic bags thrown on the ground or seas.
Metaforik sıfatlar (metaphorical adjectives), isme mecazi anlam katar ve genellikle daha etkileyici ve güçlü ifadeler oluşturmak için kullanılır.	♦ The man had a cold heart , and nobody liked him.
Vurgulama sıfatları (emphasizing adjectives), niteledikleri ismin önemini, derecesini, niteliğini pekiştirir. Bu tür sıfatlar genellikle real, absolute, complete gibi vurguyu artıran ifadelerdir.	♦ Don't disturb me unless it is a real emergency .

ADVERBS AND THEIR USES

Forming Regular Adverbs

Zarflar; genel olarak sıfatları, fiilleri, cümleleri ve bazen de kendilerine benzeyen sözcükleri durum, zaman, yer ve soru bakımından niteleyen sözcüklerdir. Zarflar, sıfatların sonuna “-ly” takısının eklenmesiyle oluşturulur. Ancak bu kurala uymayan zarflar da vardır.

Adjective	Adverb	Rules for Forming
simple +y gentle +y	simply gently	Son üç harfi “ sessiz harf + le ” şeklinde olan sıfatların sonundaki “-e” harfi düşer ve “-ly” takısı eklenir.
- Tomato sauce stains terribly, and getting it out of clothes is difficult. - When Rita saw the accident, she acted responsibly and called the police for help.		
accurate +ly extensive +ly	accurately extensively	Sonu “-e” harfi ile biten ve yukarıdaki kuralın dışında kalan sıfatlarda “-e” harfi düşmez ve sıfatın sonuna “-ly” eklenir.
- Despite the advanced technology, it’s still not possible to accurately predict the occurrence of earthquakes. - Hydrogen is used extensively in industry for the production of ammonia. true, due, whole gibi sıfatlar bu kurala istisna oluşturur ve “-e” harfi düşer. (truly, duly, wholly) - Her achievements on the global scene were truly remarkable.		
easy+i +ly temporary+i +ly	easily temporarily	Sonu “ ünsüz harf + y ” ile biten iki ve daha fazla heceli sıfatlarda “-y” düşer, yerine “i” yazılır ve ardından “-ly” takısı eklenir.
- Without Rebeca’s meticulous arrangements, we would not have been able to get through the process so easily. - To complete the script, he has put aside some quite intriguing projects temporarily. shy sıfatı bu kurala istisna oluşturur ve “-y” harfi düşmez. (shyly) - He apologized, looking down shyly.		
Special +ly Fundamental +ly	specially fundamentally	Sonu “-l” harfi ile biten sıfatlarda kelime kökündeki “-l” düşmez, kelimeye “-ly” takısı eklenir.
- They invited me specially to speak at the conference. - This decision will fundamentally change our company. Full sıfatı bu kurala istisna oluşturur. (fully) - She fully understood the maths question and quickly solved it.		

! Sonu “-ly” ile biten her sözcük zarf değildir.

Adjectives	Adverbs in Phrases	Example
friendly lovely deadly deadly cowardly lonely	lively ugly silly costly likely	- I have maintained friendly relations. (adjective) - He nodded to me in a friendly way. (adverb)
	in a friendly way	
	in a lovely tone	
	in a silly way	

Irregular Adverbs

İngilizcede bazı sözcüklerin hem sıfat hem zarf halleri aynıdır ve her iki şekilde de kullanılabilir.

Common Irregular Adverbs

Adjective	Adverb	Sample sentences
fast	fast	◆ He has a liking for fast cars. (adjective) ◆ For evil news rides fast, while good news baits later. (adverb)
hard	hard	
late	late	
daily	daily	
early	early	

Use of Adverbs

Fiilleri Niteler:

Zarflar, bir eylemin nasıl yapıldığını belirten sözcüklerdir. Fiili nitelerken, nitelediği fiilden önce veya sonra kullanılır.

- ◆ The coach **carefully detailed** his athlete's training and diet programme for the next three months.

Sıfatları Derecelendirir:

Bir sıfatın derecesini artırmak için niteledikleri kelimeden hemen önce kullanılır.

- ◆ The start-up technology company preferred to hire **highly motivated and educated** young people.

Başka Zarfları Niteler:

Bir zarfın derecesini artırmak için niteledikleri zarftan hemen önce kullanılır.

- ◆ She reads **extremely fast**, with 600 words per minute.

Cümleleri Niteler:

Tüm cümleyi niteleyen zarflar cümle başında ya da sonunda kullanılabilir.

- ◆ **Surprisingly**, the weather was perfect for our outdoor event.

MY NOTES

A full-page view of a blank sheet of graph paper. The grid consists of small, uniform squares formed by thin gray lines. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

TYPES OF ADVERBS

TYPES OF ADVERBS

Types of Adverbs		
Adverbs of Time every day, now	Adverbs of Manner quickly, carefully	Adverbs of Viewpoint personally, in terms of
Adverbs of Place there, inside	Adverbs of Frequency always, often	Adverbs of Commenting definitely, seriously
Adverbs of Degree quite, pretty	Adverbs of Focusing also, just	Sentence Adverbs actually, unfortunately

Adverbs of Time

Zaman zarfları bir eylemin ne zaman, hangi süre boyunca ve ne sıklıkta yapıldığını ifade etmek için kullanılır. **Tense**'lerde kullanılan zaman ifadeleri birer zaman zarfıdır.

- ♦ Airlines transport thousands of passengers to different parts of the world **every day**.
- ♦ They come together **once a month** for a mutual exchange of new ideas.

Adverbs of Place

Yer zarfları eylemi yer, yön bakımından niteleyen sözcüklerdir. Fiili ya da fiilimsileri niteler, sıfat ya da başka bir zarfı nitelemez. Bu zarflar **where?** (nerede? / nereye? / nereden?) sorusuna cevap verir.

- ♦ Is there **anywhere** I can have a great dinner **around here**?
- ♦ Cats don't usually walk **backwards**.

Yaygın Olarak Kullanılan Zarflar

anywhere	up / down	under	alongside	overseas	west	upstairs / downstairs
somewhere	out / out of	behind	backwards	sideways	ahead	indoors / outdoors
everywhere	above	back	downward	far	right	inward / outward
around	below	away	towards	east	about	etc.

Prepositional Phrases of Place

Bazı yer zarfları, edat (preposition) olarak kullanılabilir. Bu durumda kendilerinden sonra isim kullanılır. Yer zarfları, isimlerle beraber kullanıldıkları zaman edat öbeği (prepositional phrase) olur.

Bu özelliğe sahip yer zarflarından bazıları:

in, around, off, on, by, after, before, beyond, behind, up, down, inside, outside, across, between, along, near, over, out, out of, etc.

in	Fiili nitelemek için kullanılır.	May I come in , sir?
	Edat olarak kullanılır.	I must have forgotten my key in the office .
around	Fiili nitelemek için kullanılır.	I looked around to find an ATM.
	Edat olarak kullanılır.	He fastened the belt tightly around his waist .
of	Fiili nitelemek için kullanılır.	I will get off at the next station.
	Edat olarak kullanılır.	It was an unforgettable experience to jump off the cliffs with a parachute.

Adverbs of Degree

Derecelendirme zarfları (adverbs of degree), bir durumun, bir özelliğin veya bir eylemin derecesini belirlemek için kullanılır.

- ♦ The food at that restaurant is **extremely delicious**.
- ♦ She is **rather quiet** in class, but **very outgoing** outside of school.

Yaygın olarak kullanılan zarflar:

very, quite, extremely, fairly, rather, pretty, somewhat, partially, absolutely, completely, totally, utterly, perfectly, entirely, almost, nearly, virtually, barely, etc.

Adverbs of Manner

Durum Zarfları (Adverbs of Manner), bir eylemin nasıl yapıldığını (beautifully, accidentally, bravely, etc.) ifade eder. Eyleme **How?** sorusunu sorduğumuzda aldığımız cevap durum zarfıdır.

- ♦ The man in the telephone box **looked around cautiously** to see if anyone could overhear him.
- ♦ I **accidentally forgot** all the keys in the car, so I had to call a locksmith to help me.

Adverbs of Frequency

Sıklık zarfları (adverbs of frequency), bir eylemin ne sıklıkta yapıldığını ifade eder. Cümlede genellikle fiilden önce kullanılır. Eyleme **How often?** sorusunu sorduğumuzda aldığımız cevap sıklık zarfıdır.

- ♦ Mr. Johnson is a reliable man. He has **never** broken his promise so far.
- ♦ **Seldom** does opportunity knock twice, so think twice before making a decision.

Adverbs of Focusing

Odak belirten zarflar (focusing adverbs) genellikle cümlelerin bir ögesini vurgulamak için kullanılır. Cümle içinde vurguladığı ögeden hemen önce kullanılır.

- ♦ Now that our team has dropped from the league, **even** a glorious victory against the champion today will be **exactly** meaningless for us.
- ♦ The governments should aim to improve public services, **especially** education and health.

Yaygın olarak kullanılan zarflar:

just, only, also, simply, mainly, chiefly, especially, particularly, exactly, purely, solely, merely, either, too, as well, even, mostly, etc.

Adverbs of Viewpoint

Bakış açısı belirten zarflar (adverbs of viewpoint), genellikle bir eylemin nasıl gerçekleştiğinden ziyade konuşmacının eylem hakkındaki görüşlerini ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Bu zarflar genellikle tüm cümleyi nitelerler.

- ♦ Living in a small apartment is more **economically** feasible for me right now.
- ♦ **Surprisingly**, the exam was easy, so I finished it quickly.

Yaygın olarak kullanılan zarflar:

honestly, seriously, luckily, personally, surprisingly, ideally, officially, obviously, undoubtedly, confidentially, unfortunately, economically, clearly, surely, etc.

Adverbs of Commenting

Yorum bildiren zarflar (adverbs of commenting), eylemin niteliği hakkında yargı ve yorumda bulunmak için kullanılır.

Konuşmacının ya da yazarın bir olay, durum ya da bilgi hakkındaki duygusunu veya değerlendirmesini ifade etmesine olanak tanır.

- ♦ She is **definitely** the best candidate for the job.
- ♦ I **honestly** don't believe that he will succeed in the exam as he hasn't studied enough.

Yaygın olarak kullanılan zarflar:

frankly, honestly, obviously, definitely, clearly, certainly, naturally, surprisingly, fortunately, unfortunately, etc.

Sentence Adverbs

Cümle zarfları (sentence adverbs), cümlelerin tamamını etkileyen zarflardır. Bu zarflar, genellikle cümlelerin başında veya sonunda yer alır.

- ♦ **Naturally**, I was nervous before my presentation.
- ♦ They finished the project on time, **thankfully**.

Yaygın olarak kullanılan zarflar:

actually, certainly, definitely, indeed, in fact, really, seriously, apparently, obviously, evidently, clearly, undoubtedly, maybe, of course, presumably, probably, possibly, (un)fortunately, ideally, basically, naturally, (un)luckily, honestly, surprisingly, etc.



Sıfat, bir varlığın özelliklerini belirtmek ve onu tarif etmek için kullanılır. Zaman zaman betimlemelerimiz iki ya da daha fazla varlığı çeşitli yönlerden karşılaştırarak yapılabilir. Bu durumlarda İngilizcede karşılaştırma (comparative) ve üstünlük (superlative) sıfat yapıları kullanılır.

Comparative

İki kişi, nesne veya yerin sahip olduğu belirli özellikleri karşılaştırmak için **comparative** yapısı kullanılır.

adjective (one syllable) + -er + (than)

♦ Many parts of Europe are **colder** than Türkiye.

more (two & more syllables) + adjective + (than)

♦ Languages rich in suffixes are **more** difficult than others.

Superlative

Bir varlığın, ait olduğu gruptaki diğer üyelerle karşılaştırılarak 'en' olan özelliğinin vurgulanması için **superlative** yapısı kullanılır.

the + adjective (one syllable) + -est

♦ The Great Barrier Reef in Australia is **the largest** coral reef system in the world.

the + most + adjective (two & more syllables & adverbs ending with -ly)

♦ Moraine Lake in Canada has one of **the most** magnificent views on earth.

♦ Even **the most** cleverly designed plan may fail if something unexpected happens.

Use of Comparative Forms of Adjectives and Adverbs

	Tek heceli sıfatların sonuna	Sonu "-e" ile biten tek heceli sıfatların sonuna	Son üç harfi "sessiz + sesli + sessiz" ile biten sıfatlarda	Sonu "sessiz harf + y" ile biten tek heceli sıfatlarda	Çok heceli sıfatlarda
Comparative	"-er"	"-r"	son harf tekrar eder ve "-er" gelir.	"-y" düşer yerine "-ier" eklenir.	Sıfattan önce more / less gelir.
Örnek	cold-colder slow-slower	large-larger safe-safer	thin-thinner big-bigger	busy-busier happy-happier	attractive- more attractive expensive- less expensive

Use of Superlative Forms of Adjectives and Adverbs

	Tek heceli sıfatların sonuna	Sonu "-e" ile biten tek heceli sıfatların sonuna	Son üç harfi "sessiz + sesli + sessiz" ile biten sıfatlarda	Sonu "sessiz harf + y" ile biten tek heceli sıfatlarda	Çok heceli sıfatlarda
Superlative	"-est"	"-st"	Son harf tekrar eder + "-est"	"-y" düşer yerine "-iest" eklenir.	Sıfattan önce the most / the least gelir.
Örnek	cold-cold est slow-slow est	large-large est safe-safe est	thin-thin nest big-big gest	busy-bus iest happy-happ iest	attractive- the most attractive expensive- the least expensive

Use of Superlative Forms of Adjectives and Adverbs

Bazı sıfat ve zarflar düzensizdir ve belirtilen kuralların dışında kalır. **Comparative** ve **superlative** halleri farklıdır.

Adj. + Adv.	Comparative	Superlative	Adj. + Adv.	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best	much	more	the most
bad / badly	worse	the worst	far	further / farther	the furthest / the farthest
little	less	the least	old	older / elder	the oldest / the eldest
many	more	the most	well	better	the best

- ◆ I need some **more** time to finish my thesis on multidimensional learning.
- ◆ For **further** information, please call the written number. (further = more)
- ◆ Bill, who was **the eldest of a family** of seven, had to work day and night to take care of them.

Modifying Comparatives

İki kişi ya da nesneyi karşılaştırırken **much, so much, far, by far, a lot, slightly, a bit, a little, any, no, even, rather** zarflarını kullanarak karşılaştırmamızın derecesini artırabilir veya azaltabiliriz.

	so much / by far	
	much / far / a lot	
	slightly / a bit / a little / even / rather	
	any / no	

- ◆ Could you speak **a little quieter**, please?
- ◆ This car is certainly better, but it's **much more expensive**.

! **Quite** ve **fairly** karşılaştırmalı yapılarda kullanılmaz.

Değişmekte olan bir durumu ifade etmek için **comparative** sıfatlar ve zarflar tekrar ederek kullanılabilir. Bu değişimi ifade etmek için sıklıkla **become** ve **get** fiilleri kullanılır.

- ◆ The road **gets narrower and narrower** as we go up the mountain.
- ◆ The problem is **becoming harder and harder** to solve.
- ◆ It is **getting more and more difficult** for my old colleague to walk to work.

MY NOTES

This image shows a full page of blank graph paper. The grid consists of thin, light gray horizontal and vertical lines that intersect to form a uniform pattern of small squares across the entire surface. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

OTHER COMPARISON STRUCTURES

AS ... AS	
Structures	Examples
İki şey arasında eşitlik olduğu anlamını vermek için kullanılır. Olumlu, olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılabilir.	
as + adjective / adverb + as	- As the report suggests, we are as successful as our rivals in the market. - Even someone as hardworking as Bob may have difficulty in solving such a hard question.
Bu yapı miktar belirten ifadelerle (quantifiers) kullanılabilir.	
as + many / much / few / little + noun + as	- While on holiday, you can visit as many places as you can. - The wedding hall was quite small, so we decided to invite as few people as possible.
Bu yapı bir özelliğin diğerine oranla kaç kat daha fazla veya az olduğunu ifade etmek için kullanılır.	
half twice three times four times	- This dress is twice as expensive as the one you have just tried. - The movie isn't half as exciting as the book from which it was adapted.



As ... as yapısı sadece karşılaştırma için kullanılmaz. "Olabildiğince" anlamında, genellikle zarflarla kullanılır.

- Since it is rather fragile, you had better wrap this antique vase **as carefully as** you can.
- We should set off **as soon as** possible; otherwise, we may miss the wedding ceremony.

SO ... AS	
Structures	Examples
Olumsuz cümlelerde so + adjective / adverb + as yapısı as ... as yapısı ile aynı anlamda kullanılabilir. Ancak bu kullanım daha resmî ve daha az yaygındır.	
so + adjective / adverb + as	My grades aren't so high as my classmates', although I study hard.
so + adjective / adverb + as + to infinitive (... yapacak kadar)	I know that Frank isn't so rude as to break anyone's heart.



So...as ve **as.....as** yapılarının arasına sıfat ve zarf dışında başka sözcükler de gelebilir.

- Messi didn't play **so / as well this week as** he did last week.
- Rob isn't **so / as sensitive to pain as** his wife.

SUCH ... AS	
Structures	Examples
İki şeyi karşılaştırmak için olumlu, olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılabilir. Tekil, çoğul ve sayılamayan isimler ile kullanılabilir. İsmi niteleyen bir sıfat varsa isimden önce gelir.	
such + adjective + noun + as	- This is the first time I have ever eaten such delicious food as this. Such a selfish person as Samuel doesn't deserve to be in such an important position. - I had never experienced such a breath-taking moment as I tried bungee jumping for the first time.

THE SAME ... AS

Structures	Examples
The same ... as yapısı karşılaştırılan öğelerin aynı olduğunu ifade eder.	
the same + noun +as	♦ Rafael has the same height as his father. (He is as tall as his father.) ♦ I earn the same amount of money as you do. (I earn as much money as you.)



Karşılaştırılan iki öge, cümle başında özne olarak kullanıldığı zaman **as** kullanılmaz.

- ◆ Tom and I work at **the same** place. (I work at **the same** place **as** Tom.)
- ◆ Sue and Sally go to **the same** university. (Sue goes to **the same** university **as** Sally.)

SIMILAR TO & DIFFERENT FROM

Structures	Examples
Similar to yapısı karşılaştırılan öğelerin benzer, different from yapısı ise farklı olduğunu ifade eder.	
similar to + noun / pronoun different from + noun / pronoun	◆ My way of life is quite similar to that of yours. ◆ Loneliness is different from being alone.

LIKE & AS

Structures	Examples
Like , gibi anlamında kullanılır.	
like + noun / pronoun / V_{ing}	♦ Living life without a purpose is like running in a race without reaching the finish line.
As , olarak veya gibi anlamında kullanılır.	
as + subject + verb	♦ I did everything as you said .

THE MORE ..., THE MORE

Structures	Examples
Bu yapı iki durumun birbirine bağlı olarak nasıl değiştiğini ifade etmek için, "ne kadar..., o kadar..." anlamında kullanılır.	
the comparative + clause, the comparative + clause	♦ The less you waste your money, the more you can save. ♦ The older we grow, the wiser we become.



Bu yapının kısa hali (cümle kurmadan) **better** ile biten ifadelerle kurulabilir. (Ne kadar ... o kadar iyi)

- ◆ How would you like your coffee? **The bitter, the better.**
- ◆ What kind of clothes do you usually buy? **The cheaper, the better.**
- ◆ Which road do you prefer to take? **The shorter, the better.**

MY NOTES

[illegible]

OTHER STRUCTURES USED WITH ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS

TOO

Too, olumlu cümlelerde kullanılsa da, "çok, aşırı, gereğinden fazla" anlamıyla cümleye olumsuz bir anlam katar ve genellikle bir sorun veya rahatsızlığın olduğunu belirtir.

Structures	Example
too + adjective / adverb	- Slow down! You are driving too fast. - The pot is too hot, be careful.
too + adjective / adverb + to infinitive	- As it is too cold to go out tonight, let's stay in and watch a movie together. - It's too early to say that our sales rates are a success for the company.
too + much / many + noun	- I can't focus with too much noise. - There are too many students in the schoolyard.

ENOUGH

Enough, "yeterince, yeteri kadar, yeterli" anlamına gelir. Sıfat ve zarflardan önce, isimlerden sonra kullanılır.

Structures	Example
adjective / adverb + enough + to infinitive	- The shop assistant was kind enough to carry the heavy shopping bags for me. - Jane was talented enough to be chosen for the school team.
enough + noun	- I don't have enough money to buy a new computer. - I think we have enough food for all the guests.

Too ile ifade edilen bir cümle, kullanılan sıfat ya da zarfın karşıt anlamısını kullanarak, olumsuz bir cümlede **enough** ile de aynı anlamda kullanılabilir.

- Diego, who is **too rude to get on well with**, doesn't have many friends.
(İyi geçinilmeyecek kadar kaba olan Diego'nun çok arkadaşı yok.)
- Diego, who isn't **kind enough to get on well with**, doesn't have many friends.
(İyi geçinmek için yeteri kadar nazik olmayan Diego'nun çok arkadaşı yok.)

SO & SUCH

So ve **such** niteledikleri sıfat ya da zarfları anlam olarak güçlendirir. **So** sıfat ve zarflarla; **such** ise sıfat tamlamaları ve bazen de isimlerle kullanılır. **So** ve **such** cümleye "çok, oldukça" gibi anlamlar katar.

Structures	Example
so + adjective / adverb	so fast, so amazing, so beautiful, so calmly, so carelessly
so + many / much / few / little + noun	so many people, so much money, so little time
such + a / an + adjective + singular noun	such an exciting film, such a cute baby, such a boring game
such + adjective + plural noun	such hard times, such kind people, such difficult questions
such + adjective + uncountable noun	such tasteless coffee, such long hair, such cold weather
such + noun (means "this kind / type of...")	such a thing, such problems, such furniture, such questions

- I can't believe how some people are **so ignorant** and behave **so carelessly**.
- It is lucky of you to have children with **such good manners**.
- I would like to answer all your questions, but unfortunately, I have **so little** time.
- Many students face **such problems** when they are learning a new language.

SO ... THAT

So ... that yapısı “aslında, o kadar ... ki, öyle ... ki” gibi anlamında bir sebep – sonuç cümlesidir.

Structures	Example
so + adjective / adverb + that	◆ The lecturer spoke so fast that everyone in the hall had difficulty in understanding what he was saying. ◆ While speaking, Terry chooses his words so carefully that it is impossible not to admire him.
so + many / much / few / little (+ noun) + that	◆ Julia has so few friends that she feels lonely and unhappy. ◆ The audience liked the play so much that they applauded the players loudly for minutes.
so + adjective + a / an singular noun + that	◆ The city has so stunning a view that it attracts millions of visitors every year. ◆ Russel is so talented an engineer that he wins all the tenders for the construction in the city.

So ... that yapısında **so** cümle başında da kullanılabilir ama bu durumda cümle devrik olarak kurulur.

- ◆ **So fast was he driving that** it was lucky of him not to have a serious accident.
- ◆ **So rainy a day was it that** we were soaked to the skin.
- ◆ **So selfish is he that** nobody likes him.

SUCH ... THAT

Such that yapısı **so that** yapısı gibi sebep – sonuç ifade eder ve cümleye aynı anlamı verir. **Such ... that** yapısında sıfat tamlaması kullanılır.

Structures	Example
such + a / an + adjective + singular noun + that such + adjective + plural noun + that such + adjective + uncountable noun + that	◆ We had such a complicated exam that almost nobody could pass it. ◆ Children have such broad imaginations that they amaze adults. ◆ Jessica had such deep sadness that she had to receive psychological treatment.
such + a / an + singular countable noun + that such + plural countable noun + that	◆ My room was such a mess that my mum told me off harshly. ◆ She has such clothes that her house looks like a brand showroom.
such + a lot of / a few / a little + noun + that	◆ He earns such a little money that it is almost impossible for him to put some aside.
be + such that	◆ The effect of this pill is such that it will relieve you the moment you take it.

MY NOTES

[illegible]



TYPE 0 & 1 CONDITIONALS

Koşul cümleleri (conditional sentences), koşul ve sonuç arasındaki anlam ilişkisine dayanan cümlelerdir. Bu tür cümleler, bir durumun gerçekleşmesine bağlı olarak ortaya çıkan sonuçları ifade eder.

Type 0 (Zero Conditional)

Doğruluğunu hiçbir zaman kaybetmeyen eylemlerde, **type 0** kullanılır. **Type 0** yapısında gerçek olasılıklardan bahsedilir ve bu olasılıklar geniş zamanda var olan genellemelerdir.

If Clause	Main Clause
If + Simple Present Tense, Simple Present Tense	
Condition	Result
♦ If you water the flowers regularly,	they stay healthy and vibrant.
♦ If the government invests in renewable energy,	its carbon footprint is reduced .
♦ If schools create a good learning environment,	students enjoy studying.

Use of Type 0

General Truths

- ♦ Vegetables **last** longer **if** they **are stored** in the fridge.
- ♦ If you **multiply** any number by zero, the result **is** always zero.
- ♦ If the temperature **drops** below freezing, water **turns into** ice.

Scientific Facts / Natural Events

- ♦ If an object **is exposed** to sunlight, it **absorbs** solar energy and **becomes** warmer.
- ♦ If the humidity **reaches** a certain level, condensation **forms** on the windows.
- ♦ If plants **don't get** as much water as they need, they **dry** soon.

Habits

- ♦ If we **have** free time in the evening, we usually **spend** it reading books together.
- ♦ It **takes** me quite a long time to fall asleep **if** I **have** coffee late at night.
- ♦ If Jack **doesn't sleep** the night through, he **is** always irritable in the morning.

Imperatives with 'if'

- ♦ If you **encounter** any technical issues with your computer, **contact** the IT support team for assistance.
- ♦ **Put** my keys on the kitchen counter **if** you **find** them.
- ♦ If you **worry** about tomorrow's exam, **try** to listen to relaxing music and sleep earlier.

! **Zero Conditional** cümlelerde, **if** ve **when** birbirinin yerine kullanılabilir, çünkü her ikisi de genel gerçekleri ifade eder.

- ♦ If social media is used responsibly, it is a powerful tool for positive change.
- ♦ **When** social media is used responsibly, it is a powerful tool for positive change.
- ♦ If the sun sets, the temperature drops in the evening.
- ♦ **When** the sun sets, the temperature drops in the evening.

! **If clause** yapılarında, **if** cümle başında yer alıyorsa, iki cümle virgülle ayrılır. **If** cümle ortasında ise virgül kullanılmaz.

- ♦ If you wear sunscreen, your skin is protected from harmful UV rays.
- ♦ My father wears his glasses **if** he is at the computer.
- ♦ The researchers publish a research paper every year **if** they gather sufficient data for analysis.

Type 1; içinde bulunduğumuz anda ya da gelecekte gerçekleşmesi mümkün olasılıklardan bahseder.

! **If Type 1** koşul cümlelerinde **if**'in olduğu cümlede gelecek zaman kullanımı yaygın değildir.

- !** **If Type 1** ile birlikte kullanılan **happen to** ve **should** cümleye “olur da” anlamı katar, düşük ihtimallerde kullanılır.

- MY NOTES

[illegible]

MIXED TYPES & OTHER TYPES OF CONDITIONALS

Mixed Types			
Mixed Type 1		Mixed Type 2	
If Clause (Type 3)	Main Clause (Type 2)	If Clause (Type 2)	Main Clause (Type 3)
Past Perfect Tense Past Perfect Continuous Tense Perfect Modals (not common)	would could might + V₁ / be V_{ing}	Past Simple Tense Past Continuous Tense could / might had to	would have V₃ could have V₃ might have V₃

MIXED TYPE 1

Mixed Type 1, geçmişte gerçekleşmemiş bir koşulun bugüne ait gerçekleşmemiş sonucunu ifade eder.

If Clause	Main Clause
Past Perfect Tense If + Past Perfect Continuous Tense Perfect Modals (not common)	would , could might + (V₁ / be V_{ing})

Geçmişe ait bir koşul	Bu koşulun şimdiki zamanda olası sonucu
♦ If humanity had taken measures to protect water resources,	droughts wouldn't be at such a severe stage now.

MIXED TYPE 2

Mixed Type 2, şimdiki zamanda varsayımsal bir durumun, geçmişteki bir olaya ya da sonuca nasıl etki edebileceğini ifade eder.

If Clause	Main Clause
Past Simple Tense If + Past Continuous Tense could / might had to	would have V₃ , could have V₃ might have V₃

Günümüzle ilgili hayali olasılık	Bu durumun geçmişteki hayali sonucu
♦ If the employees had access to the company's network,	they could have entered all the data yesterday.

OTHER TYPES OF CONDITIONALS

Even if	-sa bile, -sa da
♦ Even if the company's profit rate increased by 5%, it wouldn't be enough to meet our research and development needs.	
Only if	şayet, ancak, kaydıyla
♦ You can include personal inferences in your thesis only if laboratory studies support them.	
Unless / If not	eğer ...mazsa, -madıkça, -medikçe
♦ You are not allowed to do bungee jumping unless you agree to sign a state of responsibility.	
♦ You are not allowed to do bungee jumping if you don't agree to sign a state of responsibility.	
If not / If not so	eğer öyle olmazsa..., eğer öyle değilse...
♦ While doing academic research, you need to paraphrase the information you have collected. If not / If not so , your study can be labelled as plagiarised.	

MY NOTES

MEBİ KONU ÖZETLERİ ENGLISH - YDT

WISHES ABOUT PRESENT / PAST / FUTURE

Wish ve **if only** yapıları, dilek, hayal veya pişmanlıkları ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Wishes about the Present

Günümüzle ilgili hayal, dilek, pişmanlık ya da istenmeyen bir olaydan bahsederken kullanılır.

Subject + wish + Past Simple Tense / Past Continuous Tense / Could + V₁

- ◆ Ted **wishes** he **had** the same proficiency in speaking and writing French as you do.
- ◆ I **wish** I **were** lying on a beach and sunbathing now.
- ◆ I **wish** I **could** teleport to any place in the world with just a thought.

Wishes about the Past

Geçmişle ilgili pişmanlık ya da istenmeyen bir olaydan bahsederken kullanılır.

Subject + wish + Past Perfect Tense / Could have + V₃

- ◆ **I wish** you **hadn't told** me how the movie ended, as it took away all of my thrill and wonder.

Wishes about the Future

Gelecekle ilgili hayal, dilek ya da istenmeyen bir olaydan bahsederken kullanılır.

Subject + wish + Would / Could + V₁

- ◆ The boy **wishes** all the audience **would keep** quiet during the singer's performance.
- ◆ My sister **wishes** she **could attend** a university and study computer science next year.

Wish clause yapılarında, temel cümle ile yan cümlenin özneleri aynıysa **would** kullanılamaz. **Could** tercih edilir.

- ◆ She wishes she could impress the students with her presentation.

IF ONLY

If only yapısı **I wish** yapısı ile aynı anlamda kullanılır.

- ◆ **If only** we **were** at the beach right now instead of at work.
- ◆ **If only** (I wish) I **hadn't fallen** asleep on the beach as I got terribly sunburnt.

MY NOTES

[illegible]

INVERTED, IMPLIED CONDITIONALS & AS IF / AS THOUGH

INVERTED CONDITIONALS

Devrik koşul cümleleri (inverted conditionals), koşul cümlelerinin daha resmî olan biçimidir ve her koşul tipi için kendine özgü devrik yapılar kullanılır.

Inversion of Type 1

Bu koşul cümlelerini devrik yapmak için **if** cümleden atılır ve cümle başına **should** getirilir; devrik yapıda fiil yalın halde (bare infinitive) kullanılır.

- ♦ **If** any worker **disturbs** the boss, she may get angry with them because she is in a bad mood today. (If Clause Type 1)
- ♦ **Should** any worker **disturb** the boss, she may get angry with them because she is in a bad mood today. (Inverted Type 1)

Inversion of Type 2

Cümlede **be** fiili varsa **if** cümleden atılır ve cümle başına **were** getirilir. Cümlede çekimli bir fiil varsa **if** cümleden atılır, cümle başına **were** getirilir ve fiil **to + infinitive** şeklinde yazılır.

- ♦ **If** dinosaurs **lived**, humans would be searching for a way to domesticate them. (If Clause Type 2)
- ♦ **Were** dinosaurs **to live**, humans would be searching for a way to domesticate them. (Inversion of Type 2)

Inversion of Type 3

Type 3 koşul cümlelerini devrik yapmak için **if** cümleden atılır; cümle başına **had** getirilir ve cümledeki fiil **V₃** formunda yazılır.

- ♦ **If** the Chernobyl disaster **had not happened**, so many people wouldn't have suffered from cancer. (If Clause Type 3)
- ♦ **Had** the Chernobyl disaster **not happened**, so many people wouldn't have suffered from cancer. (Inversion of Type 3)

IMPLIED CONDITIONALS

Örtük şartlı cümleler (implied conditionals) **if** bağlacı kullanılmadan koşulun ifade edildiği cümlelerdir. Bu tür cümlelerde koşul ya bağlamdan anlaşılır ya da dolaylı ifadelerle ima edilir.

But

fakat, ama, lakin

- ♦ They might stay longer, **but** they have an early flight.

Otherwise / Or / Or else

aksi takdirde, yoksa, öbür türlü

- ♦ You should back up your files regularly; **otherwise**, you might lose all your data.
- ♦ We need to fix the roof soon, **or else** it will collapse in the next storm.

Without

olmaksızın

- ♦ **Without** her advice, we might have made the wrong decision.

With

ile birlikte

- ♦ **With** more experience, she would be perfect for the job.

If ... then

eğer... o zaman

- ♦ **If** they offer a discount, **then** more people will buy the product.

AS IF / AS THOUGH

As if ve **as though**, bir şeyin nasıl görüldüğünü, hissedildiğini veya hayal edildiğini ifade etmek için kullanılır.

- ♦ We had better go home. The weather seems **as if / as though** a storm is going to break out. (Real Meaning)
- ♦ Martin's friends generally expect him to pay the bills **as if / as though** he were rich. (Unreal Meaning)

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Relative clause (adjective clause), cümlede geçen bir ismi tanımlamak ya da daha fazla bilgi vermek için kullanılan yan cümleciktir. Bu cümlecikler, ana cümleyle genellikle **relative pronouns** (ilgi zamirleri) aracılığıyla bağlanır.

Use of Relative Pronouns

who / whom	which
İnsanları tanımlamak için kullanılır.	Nesneleri ve hayvanları tanımlamak için kullanılır.
♦ He introduced me to a scientist. He won the Nobel Prize. He introduced me to a scientist who won the Nobel Prize.	♦ I bought a book. It is a bestseller. I bought the book which is a bestseller.
whose	where
İyelik bildiren isimlerin tanımlamasında kullanılır.	Yer tanımlamak için kullanılır.
♦ I admire the teacher. Her lessons are very inspiring. I admire the teacher whose lessons are very inspiring.	♦ She lives in a city. It always rains there. She lives in a city where it always rains
when	why
Zaman tanımlamak için kullanılır.	Sebebi tanımlamak için kullanılır.
♦ It was 1928. Fleming discovered penicillin. 1928 was the year when Fleming discovered penicillin.	♦ I don't know the reason she didn't come to the party. I don't know why she didn't come to the party.

Use of Relative Pronoun as Subject

Özne konumunda olan bir ilgi zamirinden sonra doğrudan bir yardımcı fiil ya da fiil kullanılır.

- ♦ The professor **who / that has been admired** among his colleagues is to visit our university next month.

Relative pronoun özne konumunda olduğunda **who / which / that** ilgi zamirleri kullanılır.

- ♦ The technology **which / that** powers electric vehicles is evolving rapidly.

Use of Relative Pronoun as Object

Nesne konumunda olan bir ilgi zamirinden sonra doğrudan **relative clause** yan cümlecığının öznesi gelir.

- ♦ Thankfully, the police handed me the money **which / that** I dropped in the city square.

Defining relative clause yapıda, **relative pronoun** kullanılmayabilir, cümlelerin anlamı değişmez.

- ♦ The new software system (**which / that**) I bought last week is extremely convenient.

Use of Relative Pronoun as Object of a Preposition

Cümlelerin fiili bir edat ile kullanılıyorsa, edat iki farklı şekilde yer alabilir:

1. Edat **relative pronoun** yapıdan sonra kendi yerinde kullanılır.

- ♦ The person **whom / who / that** he is negotiating **with** is the chairman of a large company.

2. Edat **relative pronoun** yapıdan önce kullanılır. Bu durumda sadece **which** ve **whom** kullanılır.

- ♦ The politician **with whom** I had an interview answered my questions sincerely.

Defining / Non-Defining Relative Clauses

Defining Relative Clauses	Non-defining Relative Clauses
İsmi niteler. Cümleden çıkarıldığında anlam bozulur. ♦ I don't know the person who / that called you yesterday.	İsim ile ilgili ekstra bilgi verir. Olmadığında anlam bozulmaz. ♦ İstanbul, which is crowded, is famous for its historical places.
Relative pronoun that kullanılabilir. ♦ She liked the book which / that she had borrowed from you.	Relative pronoun that kullanılamaz. ♦ Don Quixote, which is in different languages, is a world classic.
Relative clause ana cümleden virgülle ayrılmaz. ♦ The immigrants who / that came to America were from Asia.	Relative clause ana cümleden virgül ile ayrılmak zorundadır. ♦ The house, which was old, requires some renovations.
Relative pronoun , özne konumundaki bir ismi nitelediğinde cümlede mutlaka yer alırken, nesne konumundaki bir ismi nitelediğinde kullanılmayabilir. Ancak, whose her durumda cümlede bulunmak zorundadır. ♦ The elective courses (that / which) students may choose in this term are sociology and sociopsychology.	Relative pronoun ile tanımlanan isim ister özne ister nesne konumunda olsun relative pronoun cümleden atılamaz. ♦ This project, which I am in charge of, is expected to be completed by the end of the next year.



RELATIVE PRONOUN MODIFYING TIME, PLACE, POSSESSION & REASON

Relative Clauses Modifying Time

Relative clause modifying time, bir cümlede belirli bir zaman hakkında daha fazla bilgi veren sıfat cümlecikidir. Bu tür cümleciklerde **when / that / preposion + which** ilgi zamirleri (relative pronoun) kullanılır. **Defining relative clause** yapılarında **relative pronoun** cümleden çıkartılabilir.

- ◆ Adolescence is a period. Many biological changes appear then. (in this period)
Adolescence is the period **when / that / in which / Ø** many biological changes appear.
- ◆ This Friday is the last day. We should hand in the assignments on that day.
This Friday is the last day **when / that / on which / Ø** we should hand in the assignments.



Zaman sözcüğü içeren bir ifade sıfat cümlecğinde özne ya da nesne olarak kullanılıyorsa **when** kullanılmaz. Bu durumda sıfat cümlecği **which** veya **that** kullanılarak ana cümleye bağlanmalıdır.

- ◆ The most desired season for Norwegians is summer. It is the best time for a seaside holiday. (It özne konumundadır.)
The most desired season for Norwegians is summer **which / that** is the best time for a seaside holiday.

Relative Clauses Modifying Place

Relative clause modifying place, bir yer (yer - mekân) hakkında daha fazla bilgi vermek için kullanılan bir sıfat cümlecikidir. Bu tür sıfat cümleciklerinde ilgi zamiri olarak **where** kullanılır.

- ◆ The library is very old. Scholars have conducted important research in this library for centuries.
The library **where** scholars have conducted important research for centuries is very old.

Where ilgi zamirinin yerine **preposition + which** de kullanılabilir. Kullanılan edat cümlede kullanıldığı yerde kalabilir ya da **which** ilgi zamirinin başına gelebilir.

- ◆ The library is very old. Scholars have conducted important research in this library for centuries.
The library **where / in which** scholars have conducted important research for centuries is very old.
The library **which** scholars have conducted important research for centuries **in** is very old.

Ancak, bazı durumlarda that veya hiçbir ilgi zamiri kullanmadan da aynı anlam ifade edilebilir.

- ◆ The library **that / Ø** scholars have conducted important research in for centuries is very old.

Cümle bir **non-defining relative clause** içeriyorsa **relative pronoun** olarak **that** kullanılmaz ve **relative pronoun** cümleden atılmaz.

- ◆ The Eiffel Tower, **where** tourists can enjoy panoramic views of Paris, is the symbol of the city.
- ◆ The Eiffel Tower, **which** tourists can enjoy panoramic views of Paris from, is the symbol of the city.
- ◆ The Eiffel Tower, **from which** tourists can enjoy panoramic views of Paris, is the symbol of the city



Yer sözcüğü içeren bir ifade sıfat cümlecğinde özne ya da nesne olarak kullanılıyorsa **where** kullanılmaz. Bu durumda sıfat cümlecği **which** veya **that** kullanılarak ana cümleye bağlanmalıdır.

- ◆ Ephesus is an ancient city. Everyone should see it when they visit Türkiye. (It nesne konumundadır.)
Ephesus is an ancient city **which / that** everyone should see when they visit Türkiye.

Relative Clauses Modifying Possession

Relative clause modifying possession, iyelik bildiren sıfat cümlecği, bir şeyin kime ya da neye ait olduğunu ifade eder. Bu yapıda **whose** ilgi zamiri hem insanlar hem de nesneler için kullanılabilir. Sahiplik ilişkisini vurgulamak için kullanılan bu yapıdan sonra daima isim gelir ve cümleden çıkartılarak kısaltma yapılamaz.

- ◆ The music award was given to a well-known songwriter. **Her songs** are sung by millions worldwide.
The music award was given to a well-known songwriter **whose songs** are sung by millions worldwide.

Whose yerine nesneler ve insan dışındaki canlılar için **the + noun + of which** kullanılabilir. Bu tür kullanımlar daha çok **non-defining relative clause** yapılarında tercih edilir.

- ◆ My brother's laptop is now performing much better. **The laptop's battery** was replaced last week.
My brother's laptop, **whose battery** was replaced last week, is now performing much better.
My brother's laptop, **the battery of which** was replaced last week, is now performing much better.

- ◆ The author is giving a lecture. I am inspired **by his** books.
- The author **whose** books I am inspired **by** is giving a lecture.
- The author **by whose** books I am inspired is giving a lecture.

Relative Pronouns Modifying Reason

- ◆ The pandemic was the reason **why / that / for which / Ø** tourism between countries slowed down considerably.
The pandemic was the reason. (For this reason) Tourism between countries slowed down considerably. ✓
- ◆ The reason **that / which / Ø** he explained for the reduction in salaries didn't convince us.
The reason didn't convince us. (~~For this reason~~) He explained it for the reduction in salaries.

MY NOTES

This image shows a full page of blank graph paper. The grid consists of small, uniform squares formed by thin, light gray lines. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

REDUCTION OF RELATIVE CLAUSES

Relative clause ile oluşturulan cümlelerde bazı öğelerin çıkarılması ile cümlelerin anlamını değiştirmeden kısaltma yapmak mümkündür. Bu kısaltmanın yapılabilmesi için **who** ve **which** ilgi zamirlerinin (relative pronoun) kullanılması ve bu yapıların sıfat cümleciğinde özne durumunda kullanılması gerekmektedir.

♦ **The man** is my father. **He** is talking to the teacher.
The man **who** is talking to the teacher is my father.
The man **talking** to the teacher is my father.

(Kısaltma yapılabilir.)

♦ I watched a movie yesterday. **It** was amazing.
The movie **which** I watched yesterday was amazing.

(Kısaltma yapılamaz.)

Use of Reduction of Relative Clauses with “to be”

Bir **relative pronoun** sonrasında **verb to be** geliyorsa **relative pronoun + be** cümleden çıkarılarak kısaltma yapılabilir.

Present participle

♦ Children **who are watching** a movie at the cinema now will be given a free ticket.
♦ Children **watching** a movie at the cinema now will be given a free ticket.

Past participle

♦ The product, **which was manufactured** perfectly in the laboratory, failed to succeed in the market.
♦ The product, **manufactured** perfectly in the laboratory, failed to succeed in the market.

Adjective phrase

♦ Any student **who is interested in** science can join the robotics club.
♦ Any student **interested in** science can join the robotics club.

Noun phrase

♦ İstanbul, **which was once the capital of the Ottoman Empire**, is known for its rich history and stunning architecture.
♦ İstanbul, **once the capital of the Ottoman Empire**, is known for its rich history and stunning architecture.

Prepositional phrase

♦ The incident, **which is under** investigation, seems to have lasted longer than anticipated by the company.
♦ The incident, **under** investigation, seems to have lasted longer than anticipated by the company.

Use of Reduction of Relative Clauses without “to be”

Present participle

♦ The Arctic Tern, **which travels** about 80 thousand kilometres annually, is the world's longest-distance migratory bird.
♦ The Arctic Tern, **travelling** about 80 thousand kilometres annually, is the world's longest-distance migratory bird.

Past participle

♦ The students **who had finished** their assignments early left the classroom.
♦ The students **having finished** their assignments early left the classroom.

Perfect participle

Sıfat cümlesindeki eylem, ana cümledeki eylemden önce gerçekleşiyorsa ve fiil aktifse **perfect participle** kullanılır.

♦ The investors **who have become** the new partners of our company are planning a meeting with us tomorrow.
♦ The investors **having become** the new partners of our company are planning a meeting with us tomorrow.

Perfect passive participle

Sıfat cümlesindeki eylem, ana cümledeki eylemden önce gerçekleşiyorsa ve fiil pasifse **perfect passive participle** kullanılır.

♦ Radio, **which was invented** in the early 1800s, is still popular, especially among older people.
♦ Radio, **having been invented** in the early 1800s, is still popular, especially among older people.
♦ **Having been invented** in the early 1800s, radio is still popular, especially among older people.

Use of Reduction of Relative Clauses Using to + Infinitive

To + infinitive ile **relative clause** kısaltması yapılabilir.

Superlatives	This book is the best one for beginners, which explains the theory of relativity in detail. This book is the best one for beginners to explain the theory of relativity in detail.
Ordinal numbers	The fifth candidate who was interviewed for the position was entirely suitable. The fifth candidate to be interviewed for the position was entirely suitable.
The first, the last, the next, the only	The last person who left the building forgot to turn off the lights. The last person to leave the building forgot to turn off the lights.
Indefinite pronouns	We need someone who can work six days a week from home for our new company in Dubai. We need someone to work six days a week from home for our new company in Dubai.
Modal verbs	The students have a lot of homework that they must finish by Friday to pass the exam. The students have a lot of homework to finish by Friday to pass the exam.



COORDINATING & CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating ve **correlative conjunctions**, anlatıma çeşitlilik katar ve cümleler arasında bağlantı sağlar. Zıtlık ilişkisi kurma, bilgi ekleme, karşılaştırma yapma ve örnekleme gibi kullanımları vardır. Ayrıca, tüm soru tiplerinde kullanılabilir.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

And

Aynı anlama sahip sözcükleri ya da cümleleri birleştirir. Birleştirdiği cümlelerin her ikisi de olumlu ya da olumsuz olmalıdır. Ayrıca, neden-sonuç ilişkisi bildirir ve olayları oluş sırası ile anlatırken kullanılır.

- ♦ Joanna possessed all of the necessary qualifications to become an effective manager, **and** she was promoted.

But / Yet

“Fakat, ama, ancak” anlamına gelir, zıtlık belirten sözcükleri ve cümleleri bağlamak için kullanılır. İki zıtlık belirten cümleyi bağladığında kendilerinden önce virgül gelir.

- ♦ Patience and determination are painful, **but** they will eventually bring you rewards.
- ♦ The weather forecast predicted rain, **yet** the sky remained clear and sunny throughout the day.

So

“Bu yüzden, bundan dolayı” anlamında kullanılır ve neden-sonuç belirtir. Ayrıca kendisinden önce virgül gelir.

- ♦ Water is necessary for the kidneys to function, **so** it is recommended to drink water frequently during the day.

Or

“Veya, ya da” anlamının yanı sıra, “yoksa, aksi takdirde” anlamı vermek için de kullanılır ve iki cümleyi bağladığında kendinden önce virgül gelir.

- ♦ Do not forget to pack matches and flashlights in your camping bag, **or** we will have to spend the night in the dark.

Nor

“Ne ..., ne de ...” anlamında kullanılır. İki cümleyi bağlamak için kullanıldığında ilk cümle olumsuz olur veya olumsuz anlamda bir fiil içerir ve **nor**’un olduğu ikinci cümle devrik olur.

- ♦ The lazy student didn't complete his homework on time, **nor** informed the teacher about the unexpected delay.

For

“İçin” anlamında kullanılır ve kendinden sonra cümle gelir.

- ♦ The sailors were relieved, **for** the storm had finally passed.

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Both ... and

“Hem ... hem de” anlamına gelir ve benzer sözcük ya da sözcük öbeklerini bağlamak için kullanılır.

- ♦ **Both** government agencies **and** associations have to enforce laws for stray animals.

Not only but also

“Sadece o değil, bu da” anlamına gelir ve olumlu fiillerle kullanılır.

- ♦ The ancient city attracts a number of visitors every year **not only** for its natural beauty **but also** its history.

Either ... or

“Ya ... ya da” anlamında kullanılır. Kullanıldığı cümle anlam olarak olumludur.

- ♦ The private space companies need to have permission from officials **either** to work in space **or** to produce rockets.

Neither ... nor

“Ne ... ne de” anlamında kullanılır. Olumlu fiillerle kullanılır, fakat cümle anlam olarak olumsuzdur.

- ♦ **Neither** the issue of endangered animals **nor** plants attracted enough attention at the conference.

EXPRESSING CAUSE & EFFECT RELATIONS

EXPRESSING CAUSE & EFFECT RELATIONS

Cause and Effect Conjunctions	Prepositional Phrases	Transitional Words and Phrases
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CONJUNCTIONS EXPRESSING CAUSE & EFFECT

Bu bağlaçlar, neden ifade eden yan cümleler ile sonuç bildiren temel cümleleri bağlamak için kullanılır. Temel cümle ile yan cümle arasında zaman uyumu olmak zorunda değildir ancak anlam bütünlüğü olması gerekir. Genel olarak “nedeniyle, -den dolayı, sebebiyle” anlamlarına gelirler. Bu bağlaçlardan sonra cümle gelir. Bağlaçlar cümlelerin başında kullanıldığında iki cümle arasına virgül konarak cümleler ayrılır.

because / as / since	-diği için
♦ Because / As / Since the researchers meticulously controlled variables, the scientific experiment yielded net results.	
in as much as	-den dolayı
♦ The company achieved its financial goals inasmuch as it implemented cost-cutting measures.	
seeing that/ seeing as	-diğine göre
♦ Seeing that / Seeing as the weather forecast predicts heavy rain throughout the day, it would probably be a good idea to reschedule the outdoor picnic for next weekend to ensure everyone's safety and comfort.	
being that / being as	-den dolayı, ... için
♦ Being that / Being as it is tough to find a job in less developed areas, people want to move to big cities.	
for / in that	... olması bakımından, ... yönüyle
♦ I do not prefer going on holiday alone, for / in that my English is not good enough.	
now that	madem, -diğine göre
♦ Now that he has finished his homework, he can hang out with his friends.	
on the grounds that	nedeniyle, gerekçesiyle
♦ Proposal rejected on the grounds that it lacked of cost-benefit analysis and environmental impact assessment.	
it is because ... that	-diği için
♦ It is because the company invested in cutting-edge technology that it gained a competitive advantage in the market.	
for the reason that	sebebiyle, nedeniyle
♦ She chose environmental science for the reason that she aimed to promote sustainability and protect the environment.	
given that	-diği düşünüldüğünde
♦ Given that she had studied diligently for months, her performance on the exam was expected to be exceptional.	
so / such ... that	o kadar ... ki ...
♦ Mozart was such a great composer that he lifted chamber music to new heights of artistic achievement.	

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES OF CAUSE & EFFECT

Bu yapıların ardından isim, nesne zamiri veya isim-fiil (gerund) gelir. Cümle başında kullanıldıklarında cümleden virgülle ayrılır.

Use of Prepositional Phrases			
Prepositional Phrases	+	noun / pronoun / gerund / the fact that / noun clause	, main clause
because of		yüzünden	
♦ Because of the impact of social media, almost 90% of marketers have increased their social marketing efforts.			
due to / owing to		yüzünden	
♦ Due to / Owing to the meticulous security measures, there were no problems throughout the concert.			

as a result of / as a consequence of	sonucunda
◆ As a result of / As a consequence of global warming, both the polar ice caps and mountain glaciers are melting.	
thanks to	sayesinde
◆ Thanks to artificial intelligence technologies, companies can predict what products consumers want to buy.	
on account of / on (the) grounds of / in view of	-den dolayı, ... göz önüne alındığında
◆ Flights were cancelled on account of / on (the) grounds of / in view of stormy and foggy weather.	
in / by virtue of	sayesinde, -den dolayı
◆ In/By virtue of his scientific imagination, Leonardo da Vinci helped revolutionise the Renaissance with groundbreaking inventions, such as the parachute.	

TRANSITIONAL PHRASES OF CAUSE & EFFECT

Neden-sonuç ilişkisi kuran sözcük ya da sözcük gruplarıdır. “Bu yüzden, bu sebeple, bu nedenle, böylece, dolayısıyla, onun için” anlamlarına gelirler. Bu sözcük ya da sözcük gruplarının büyük bir çoğunluğu iki cümle arasında kullanılır ve sonuç cümlesinin başında yer alır.

so	bu yüzden
♦ She studied diligently for weeks, so she felt confident when taking the final exam.	
therefore / thus	bu yüzden, dolayısıyla
♦ Many climate scientists are concerned that our impact on the climate could result in abrupt change; therefore / thus , CO ₂ reductions must be taken seriously immediately.	
thereby	bu sebeple
♦ The government invested heavily in renewable energy projects, thereby reducing the country's reliance on fossil fuels.	
consequently / hence / accordingly	sonuç olarak, bu yüzden
♦ Teachers started using new computer programs; hence / accordingly / consequently , students can now have more fun.	
that's why	onun için, bu sebeple
♦ A special crew will accompany the passengers during space travel. That's why the participating tourists do not have to be expert scientists in any subject.	
as a consequence / as a result / for this reason	sonuç olarak, bu nedenle
♦ Located in the equatorial region, Kenya has extremely volcanic soils. As a result / As a consequence / For this reason , it has mineral-rich soils for growing coffee.	
on this / that account	bu nedenle, bunun sonucunda
♦ The team decided to expand their product line, and on this / that account , they increased their research and development budget.	

MY NOTES

[illegible]



CONJUNCTIONS OF PURPOSE

Conjunctions Expressing Purpose	Prepositional Phrases of Purpose
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CONJUNCTIONS EXPRESSING PURPOSE

Bu bağlaçlar amaç bildirir ve ana cümle ile yan cümleyi bağlar. Bu cümleler arasında zaman uyumu bulunmalıdır.

so that / in order that + clause

“Böylece, için, diye, -mesi için” anlamına gelir. **Present Tense** içeren cümlelerde, ana cümle ve yan cümle arasında zaman uyumu sağlanır.

- Greenhouses **regulate** temperature and humidity **so that** plants can **thrive**.
- Reforestation **efforts** continue **in order that** future generations **benefit** from forests.

in case / in the event that + clause

“Durumunda, -sı halinde, ihtimaline karşı, olur diye” anlamlarına gelir.

- One should **have** travel insurance **in the event that** / **in case** a car accident **happens** while travelling in a foreign country.

for fear that + clause

“Korkusuyla” anlamına gelir. **Tense**’lere göre farklı kullanımları mevcuttur.

Present tense + for fear that + may / might / should

- They **reduce** waste and **recycle** regularly **for the fear that** they **may contribute** to environmental destruction.

Past tense + for fear that + might / should

- A great number of countries **adopted** strict regulations **for fear that** nuclear power plants **might pose** a risk to public safety.

lest + clause

“Diye, olmasın diye, korkusu ile” anlamlarına gelir. Cümle yapısı olarak olumlu ancak anlam olarak olumsuz bir kullanıma sahiptir.

- All passengers **should be seated** properly before setting sail **lest** an unfortunate accident **should occur**.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES OF PURPOSE

Bu yapılar ana cümle ile amaç bildiren ifadeleri bağlamak için kullanılır.

so as (not) to / in order (not) to / (not) to + V₁

Bu yapılar “-(me) mek / -(ma) mak amacıyla, -(me) mek / -(ma) mak için” anlamlarına gelir.

- Take frequent screen breaks during your workday **in order not to** / **so as not to** / **not to** **increase** your risk of developing computer vision syndrome.

for the purpose of / with the aim of / with a view to + noun / noun phrase

Bu yapılar “-mek / -mak amacıyla, -mek / -mak için, gayesiyle” anlamlarına gelir.

- With the aim of** / **With a view to** / **For the purpose of** **maintaining** a healthy weight, many people make it a habit of eating healthy, exercising regularly, and getting enough sleep.

for fear of + noun / noun phrase

“Korkusuyla, korkusundan, -den korktuğundan,” anlamına gelir.

- The couple had to be very quiet while carrying out their chores in the apartment **for fear of** **waking** the baby up.

in the event of + noun / noun phrase

“Durumunda, halinde, olduğu takdirde” anlamlarına gelir.

- In the event of** **unexpected equipment malfunctions**, sports teams have backup strategies in place to minimise disruptions during games.

! **So that** yapısı hem amaç bildirmek için hem de **so** bağlacı gibi sonuç bildirmek için kullanılabilir.

- You should avoid contact with people who have colds or are sick with other infections, **so (that)** you can prevent yourself from becoming ill. (**Expressing result = therefore**)
- You should avoid contact with people who have colds or are sick with other infections **so that** you can prevent yourself from becoming ill. (**Expressing purpose = in order that**)



CONSESSION & CONTRAST

Conjunctions of Concession and Contrast	Prepositional Phrases	Transitional Words and Phrases
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CONJUNCTIONS OF CONCESSION & CONTRAST

! Bu bağlaçlar ana cümle ile yan cümle arasındaki zıt durumları ifade etmek için kullanılır.

although / even though / though + main clause	-e rağmen
♦ Although / Even though / Though all young planets have rings, Saturn's are the most prominent and easily visible.	
whereas / while / whilst + main clause	-iken
♦ Whereas / While / Whilst John prefers coffee, his wife Emily is a tea enthusiast.	
even if + main clause	-se / -sa bile
♦ Even if you cannot afford solar panels, there are still many ways to reduce your carbon footprint.	
much as + much though + main clause	her ne kadar ... ise de
♦ Much as / Much though technology has improved our lives, it has also brought new concerns like privacy and security.	
adjective / adverb + as / though + main clause	... olduysa da / -e rağmen
♦ Cautious as / though drivers are on the road, there is always a risk of accidents in the traffic.	
♦ Strangely as / though , the carnivorous plant is a fascinating example of the diverse strategies plants employ for survival and nutrition.	
however + adjective / adverb + main clause	... olduysa da
♦ However easy a task may seem, it is essential to plan the steps to avoid mistakes.	
no matter + question word + main clause	her ... olursa olsun
♦ No matter how easy a task may seem, it is essential to plan the steps to avoid mistakes.	
regardless of + question word + main clause	ne kadar ... olsa da
♦ Regardless of whether the project was completed on time or not, the team was determined to deliver exceptional results.	

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Bu yapılar, ana cümle ile yan cümleyi zıt veya çelişkili durumlarda bağlamak için kullanılır ve kendilerinden sonra isim veya isim-fiil gelir.

despite / in spite of / for all + noun despite / in spite of / for all + the fact that + sentence	-e rağmen
♦ Despite / In spite of / For all being the smallest planet, Mercury has extreme temperatures, changing between very hot and cold.	
notwithstanding + noun notwithstanding the fact that + sentence	-e rağmen
♦ Notwithstanding his success, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's stories remain overshadowed by his Sherlock Holmes series.	
regardless of / irrespective of + noun regardless of / irrespective of + the fact that + sentence	... bakmaksızın, / ... dikkate alınmadan
♦ Regardless of the financial difficulties they faced, the couple decided to donate a portion of their income to charity every month.	
different from + noun different from the fact that + sentence	... den farklı olarak
♦ Different from football, American football requires players to wear protective gear such as helmets.	

unlike + noun unlike the fact that + sentence	... nın aksine
♦ Unlike classical music, which often follows structured compositions, jazz places a strong emphasis on improvisation.	
in contrast with / in contrast to / contrary to / as opposed to + noun in contrast with / in contrast to ... + the fact that + sentence	... nın aksine
♦ In contrast to my usual routine, I woke up early today and went for a run.	
regardless of / irrespective of + noun regardless of / irrespective of the fact that + sentence	... bakmaksızın, / ... dikkate alınmadan
♦ Regardless of what others say, he always wears what he likes.	
rather than / instead of + noun rather than / instead of the fact that + sentence	... den ziyade / ... yerine
♦ People should take responsibility for their actions and learn from their mistakes instead of / rather than making excuses all the time.	

TRANSITIONAL VERBS AND PHRASES

Karşıt anlam bildiren kelime ya da kelime gruplarıdır. Genel olarak “ancak, buna rağmen, yine de” anlamlarına gelir. Kendilerinden sonra cümle gelir, fakat kendilerinden önce bir cümle olmadan cümle başında kullanılmaz.

however / nevertheless / nonetheless / notwithstanding	ancak, buna rağmen, yine de
♦ The new drug showed promising results in early clinical trials. However / Nevertheless / Nonetheless / Notwithstanding , further research is needed to assess its potential side effects.	
but	-e rağmen
♦ The experiment yielded promising results, but subsequent trials failed to replicate the initial findings.	
yet	fakat, gerçi
♦ She had faced numerous obstacles in her career, yet she remained undeterred in her pursuit of success.	
still	yine de, hala
♦ He had promised to change his ways. Still , he continued to engage in reckless behaviour.	
but still	ama yine de
♦ The negotiations were challenging, but still , both companies remained committed to finding a mutually beneficial solution.	
yet still	ama yine de
♦ The storm was approaching rapidly, yet still , they continued their journey across the open sea.	
but ... anyway	ama olsun
♦ He knew it was risky, but chose to invest in the startup anyway , hoping for a big return.	
not ... but rather	değil ... ama daha ziyade
♦ Her success was not due to luck, but rather to years of hard work and dedication to her craft.	
quite the contrary / on the contrary	tam tersi
♦ You might think learning a new language is hard. On the contrary , it can be fun and easy with practice.	
in contrast	tersine
♦ The old house was in a state of disrepair; in contrast , the newly constructed one next door gleamed with modernity.	
(on the one hand) ... on the other hand	diğer yandan
♦ Rooftop solar panels has become popular. On the other hand , it can reduce the aesthetic value of a house.	
instead	... yerine
♦ I initially thought of growing tomatoes in the garden. Instead , I chose to cultivate a variety of colorful flowers..	
even so	yine de
♦ The region has had some rain over the last few weeks. Even so , the drought we have been facing is far from over.	
all the same	yine de, farketmez
♦ The size of the jacket didn't suit her. All the same , she bought it because she loved it.	



CONJUNCTIONS OF TIME		
Adverbial Clauses of Time	Transitional Words and Phrases	Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases of Time
When, While / As / Just As, As soon as / Once / The moment, After, Before, By the time, Until / Till, Since	Afterwards, Meanwhile / In the meantime, Henceforth	Upon / On, After / Following / In the wake of, Before / Prior to, Until / Till / By, Since, As of / As from

Adverbial Clauses of Time



Zaman bağlaçları ile yapılan cümleler arasında zaman uyumu olmak **zorundadır**.

When

“-dığı zaman, -diğında” anlamına gelir.

- ◆ **When** we have a cold, the symptoms generally show up above our neck.
- ◆ The dinosaurs had already died out **when** human beings appeared on Earth.

While / As / Just As

“-yorken” anlamına gelen bu bağlaçlar iki eylemin aynı anda olduğunu veya bir eylem sürerken başka bir eylemin gerçekleştiğini anlatır.

- ◆ **While** food is passing through our digestive system, a number of secretions happen.
- ◆ The ship collided with a Japanese one **as** it was drifting in the Mediterranean Sea.

As Soon As / Once / The Moment / Immediately After

“Olur olmaz, hemen ardından” anlamına gelen bu bağlaçlar art arda olan iki eylemi ifade etmek için kullanılır.

- ◆ **As soon as** we define the problem, it is easier to identify possible solutions.
- ◆ It became possible to produce food for large groups **once** irrigation methods were developed.

After

“-den sonra, ardından” anlamına gelen bu bağlaç iki olaydan daha önce gerçekleşeni ifade ederken kullanılır.

- ◆ You will get into the habit of reading more **after** you set aside a specific time for it each day.
- ◆ **After** the Roman Empire was split into two distinct units, the Western half became poor.

Before

“-den önce, öncesinde” anlamına gelen bu bağlaç iki olaydan sonra gerçekleşeni ifade eden cümle ile kullanılır.

- ◆ More proof will be needed **before** new genetic treatments are promoted as valid.
- ◆ **Before** European explorers arrived, the people of the Americas had built civilisations and empires.

By the time

“-diğında; -den önce; -e / -a kadar” anlamlarına gelen bu bağlaç sonra olan olayı ifade eden cümle ile kullanılır.

- ◆ **By the time** we fully turn to renewable energy, we will have eliminated our reliance on fossil fuels.
- ◆ **By the time** Shakespeare died in 1616, he had written more than 37 plays.

Until / Till

“-e / -a kadar” anlamına gelir.

- ◆ **Until** an injury is healed, it is advisable to avoid vigorous activities.
- ◆ Many small kingdoms thrived in southern Anatolia and Syria **until** they were conquered by the Assyrians.

Since

“-den beri” anlamına gelen bu bağlaç geçmişten günümüze uzanan bir süreç ifade eder.

- ◆ **Since** the industrial age began, the natural environment has been substantially exploited by humankind.
- ◆ The Nobel Prize has been honouring many prominent people **since** it was first held in 1901.

Transitional Words and Phrases



Geçiş sözcüklerinin kullanılması için kendinden önce bir cümle olması **gerekir**.

Afterwards

“Sonradan, devamında” anlamına gelen bu ifade bir olaydan sonra meydana gelen ikinci olayı ifade etmek için kullanılır.

- ◆ The family had lunch together. **Afterwards**, they went out to enjoy the sun.
- ◆ The director travelled abroad to attract investors. **Afterwards**, he announced more investments in various industries.

Meanwhile / In the meantime

“Bu sırada, aynı anda” anlamlarına gelen bu ifadeler paralel olan iki eylemi ifade eder.

- ◆ Cook the sauce over medium heat until it thickens. **Meanwhile**, start boiling the water for the pasta.
- ◆ My car is in service now. I am driving my wife's **in the meantime**.

Henceforth

“Bundan böyle, bu andan itibaren” anlamlarına gelir.

- ◆ Undesirable events have occurred recently. **Henceforth**, all staff will provide proof of identity entering the building.
- ◆ Delays have been frequent in recent weeks. **Henceforth**, all tasks must be completed by their assigned deadlines.

Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases of Time



Bu ifadeler edat olarak kullanıldıkları zaman ardından cümle **gelmez**.

Upon / On

Upon / on edatlarını zaman ifade eden cümlelerde kullanabiliriz.

- ◆ **Upon** arrival of a package, buyers should inspect it for any damages before signing for receipt.
- ◆ **On** receiving the feedback, she made the necessary changes to the report.

After / Following / In the wake of

“Olur olmaz, hemen ardından” anlamına gelen bu bağlaçlar art arda olan iki eylemi ifade etmek için kullanılır.

- ◆ **After / Following** the Chernobyl accident, many plants and animal species were affected adversely and irreversibly.
- ◆ **In the wake of** an economic downturn abroad, it is possible for many worldwide businesses to lose their profit.

Before / Prior to

“Önce, -nin öncesinde” anlamına gelir.

- ◆ Individuals with chronic medical conditions should see their health specialist **prior to** taking any supplements or medicine.
- ◆ The famous professor studied medical engineering **before** embarking on a career as a lecturer in physics.

Until / Till / By

“Önce, -nin öncesinde, -e kadar” anlamlarına gelirler.

- ◆ Astronomers had difficulty making stars and planets out **until** the invention of the telescope.
- ◆ **By** the end of this century, the world's coral reefs may vanish, putting millions of marine animals and people in danger.

Since

“-den beri” anlamına gelir ve ana cümlede **Perfect Tense** kullanılır.

- ◆ **Since** ancient times, Mars has captivated both the scientific community and the general public.
- ◆ When the professor moved to France, he had no language problems because he had been studying French **since** elementary school.

As of / As from

“-den itibaren, itibarı ile” anlamlarına gelirler.

- ◆ The worldwide company will implement a new remote work policy **as of** next month.
- ◆ **As from** the age of six years, compulsory education in Türkiye is imposed.

Transitional Words or Phrases of Addition

Transitional Words or Phrases of Addition					
Furthermore	Moreover	What's more	In addition	Besides	Additionally

Bu ifadeler, iki cümle arasında anlamsal paralellik sağlar. Genel olarak “bundan başka, buna ek olarak, dahası, ilaveten” anlamlarına gelir. İkinci cümlenin başında kullanılır ve kendilerinden sonra virgül alır.

- ◆ Playing a musical instrument can improve many skills; **furthermore**, it has been proven to relieve stress.
- ◆ Social media may negatively affect youngsters by limiting face-to-face interaction; **moreover**, it may also lead to addiction.

Prepositional Phrases of Addition

As well as	Together with	Along with	In addition to	Besides	Apart from	Aside from
------------	---------------	------------	----------------	---------	------------	------------

Bu yapılar cümlede ifade edilen durumu ya da düşüncüyü desteklemek amacıyla kullanılır. Cümlelerin başında kullanıldığında kendinden sonra gelen cümleden virgülle ayrılır.

- ◆ Drinking enough water every day protects your spinal cord **as well as** boosting your immune system.
- ◆ **In addition to** being durable, USB flash drives are also portable and compatible.
- ◆ **Besides** being a competent painter, Leonardo da Vinci was also a great engineer, sculptor, and architect.
- ◆ Scientists believe that 66 million years ago, dinosaurs completely disappeared on Earth **along with** many other animals.

Transitional Words or Phrases of Exemplification

For example	For instance	To illustrate
-------------	--------------	---------------

Bu ifadeler “örneğin” anlamına gelir. Bir olayı ya da durumu örnek göstererek açıklamak amacıyla kullanılır.

- ◆ Thanks to recent developments in health, the human lifespan has become longer. **To illustrate**, the average life expectancy has increased from 45 years to almost 80 years.
- ◆ There are some mammals that do not give birth to their babies. The duck-billed platypus, **for example / for instance**, reproduces by laying eggs.

Prepositional Phrases of Exemplification

Such as	Like
---------	------

- ◆ Playing a musical instrument can improve many skills; **furthermore**, it has been proven to relieve stress.
 - ◆ Social media may badly affect youngsters by limiting face-to-face interaction; **moreover**, it may also lead to addiction.
-
- ◆ Türkiye has been home to many of the earliest cultures and civilisations, **such as / like** the Hittites and Byzantines.
 - ◆ The advantages of using renewable energy sources, **such as / like** wind and solar power are undeniably enormous.



Like ifadesi benzetme için de kullanılabilir.

- ◆ When a lung is healthy, it acts **like** a sponge that absorbs water.
- ◆ Whereas the symptoms of a cold worsen gradually, those of the flu strike **like** a high-speed train.

MY NOTES

[illegible]

INVERSION

Inverted Conditionals



Devrik koşul cümlelerinde her bir koşul tipinin kendine özgü devrik kullanımı vardır.

Type 1

If cümleden atılır ve cümle başına **should** getirilir. Ana fiil **bare infinitive (V₁)** şeklinde yazılır.

- ♦ If all governments **pay** attention, droughts that strike most areas can be scaled down.
Should all governments **pay** attention, droughts that strike most areas can be scaled down.

Type 2

If cümleden atılır ve cümle başına **were** getirilir. Cümlede fiil yer alıyorsa, ana fiil **to + infinitive** şeklinde yazılır.

- ♦ If poaching of African elephants **stopped** worldwide, it would alleviate a major threat to their survival.
Were the poaching of African elephants **to stop** worldwide, it would alleviate a major threat to their survival.

Type 3

If cümleden atılır, cümle başına **had** getirilir ve cümledeki fiil **past participle (V₃)** formunda yazılır.

- ♦ If the engineers at the Chernobyl reactor **had responded** effectively, the catastrophic meltdown might have been prevented.
Had the engineers at the Chernobyl reactor **responded** effectively, the catastrophic meltdown might have been prevented.

Inversion with Negative Adverbials



Cümlelerin **only, never, seldom, hardly** gibi sınırlayıcı ya da olumsuz anlam taşıyan zarflar ile başlaması durumunda devrik cümle yapısı kullanılır.

Not until / not till / not since

Not ile başlayan bağlaçlar cümle başında kullanılırsa, ana cümle devrik yapıda olmalıdır.

- ♦ The trains will not operate **until / till** the damage is repaired.
Not until / till the damage is repaired, **will** the trains **operate**.
- ♦ There has not been such a breakthrough in the field of antibiotics **since** the discovery of penicillin.
Not since the discovery of penicillin **has** there **been** such a breakthrough in the field of antibiotics.

Not only ... but also

Not only ... but also yapısı cümle başında bulunuyorsa ilk cümle devrik yapıda olmalıdır.

- ♦ The student **not only** passed all his exams, **but also** got a degree in his field.
Not only **did** the student **pass** all his exams, **but also** got a degree in his field.

Only when / only if / only after

Only ile başlayan bağlaçlar cümle başında kullanılırsa, ana cümle devrik yapıda olmalıdır.

- ♦ Liability insurance protects you **only if / when** you are at fault for an accident.
Only if / when you are at fault for an accident **does** liability insurance **protect** you.
- ♦ She finally mastered the complex cooking technique **only after** several attempts.
Only after several attempts **did** she finally **master** the complex cooking technique.

No sooner ... than

No sooner ... than ile başlayan cümlelerde, yan cümle devrik yapıda olmalıdır.

- ♦ The famous rock band **no sooner** had played its hit song **than** the audience started to sing together.
No sooner **had** the famous rock band **played** its hit song **than** the audience started to sing together.

Hardly / scarcely / barely ... when

Hardly / scarcely / barely ... when ile başlayan cümlelerde, yan cümle devrik yapıda olmalıdır.

- ♦ The winner had **hardly / scarcely / barely** received his medal **when** everyone in the hall cheered enthusiastically.
Hardly / Scarcely / Barely **had** the winner received his medal **when** everyone in the hall cheered enthusiastically.

Hardly ever / rarely / seldom

Hardly ever / rarely / seldom ile başlayan cümleler devrik yapıda olmalıdır.

- ♦ My daughter can **hardly ever / rarely / seldom** call me because she is on an Arctic expedition.
Hardly ever / Rarely / Seldom can my daughter **call** me because she is on an Arctic expedition.

Never

Never ile başlayan cümleler devrik yapıda olur.

- ♦ I **never** imagined that I would visit such far places as the USA and Mexico.
Never did I imagine that I would visit such far places as the USA and Mexico.

Little

Little ile başlayan cümleler devrik yapıda olur.

- ♦ Historians know **little** about the intricate web of personal relationships that shaped the political landscape of ancient Rome.
Little do historians **know** about the intricate web of personal relationships that shaped the political landscape of ancient Rome.

On no account

On no account ile başlayan cümleler devrik yapıda olur.

- ♦ People should **on no account** engage in extreme sports if they have severe medical condition.
On no account should people **engage** in extreme sports if they have severe medical condition.

Under no circumstances

Under no circumstances ile başlayan cümleler devrik yapıda olur.

- ♦ Workers cannot, **under any circumstances**, attempt to operate heavy machinery without proper safety measures.
Under no circumstances can workers **attempt** to operate heavy machinery without proper safety measures.

Inversion with so ... that / such ... that

! Sebep - sonuç bildiren **so ... that** ve **such ... that** yapıları cümlelerin başında bulunuyorsa ilk cümle devrik yapıda olmalıdır.

So ... that

- ♦ The professor spoke **so** fluently and clearly **that** everyone enjoyed the lecture.
So fluently and clearly **did** the professor **speak that** everyone enjoyed the lecture.

Such ... that

- ♦ Sinan was **such** a talented architect **that** he is still recognised as one of the greatest.
Such a talented architect **was** Sinan **that** he is still recognised as one of the greatest..

Inversion with so / neither / nor

! Cümle tekrarını önlemek için, "aynı şekilde, ... de/da" anlamında kullanılırlar.

So

Cümlelerin öznesi dışındaki kısmı aynı olan olumlu cümlelerde, ikinci cümlede **so** kelimesi ile birlikte devrik yapı kullanılır.

- ♦ Breathing exercises can have positive effects on mental health, and a balanced diet can, **too**.
Breathing exercises can have positive effects on mental health, **so can** a balanced diet.

Neither / nor

Cümlelerin öznesi dışındaki kısmı aynı olan olumsuz cümlelerde, ikinci cümlede **neither / nor** kelimesi ile birlikte devrik yapı kullanılır.

- ♦ Maria has never travelled abroad, and none of her family members have, **either**.
Maria has never travelled abroad, and **neither / nor have** any of her family members.

Inversion after Adverbial / Prepositional Expressions

Eğer yer bildiren bir zarf vurguyu artırmak için cümlelerin başına getiriliyorsa, cümle devrik yapıda olmalıdır.

- ♦ Repaired submarine floated 10 miles **under the water** for testing.
Under the water floated the repaired submarine 10 miles for testing.

Eğer bir zarf ya da edat vurguyu artırmak için cümlelerin başına getiriliyorsa, devrik cümle yapısı kullanılır.

- ♦ **There goes the train**. We have missed it by one minute.
Through reading educate students themselves more.

REDUCTION OF ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

Reduction of Adverbial Clauses			
Reduction of Time Clauses	Reduction of Reason Clauses	Reduction of Conditional Clauses	Reduction of Concession Clauses

Use of Reduction of Adverbial Clauses

Kısaltma yaparken iki cümlelerin öznelerinin aynı olup olmadığına, cümleler arasında zaman farkı olup olmadığına ve fiil çekiminin etken ya da edilgen olmasına dikkat edilmelidir.

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
V_{ing} (Present Participle)	Having V₃ (Perfect Participle)	(be + ing) V₃ (Past Participle)	Having been V₃ (Perfect Participle)

! Perfect Participle kullanımı iki cümle arasında zaman farkı olduğunu gösterir.

REDUCTION OF TIME CLAUSES

While / As	When	After	Before	Until	As soon as / Once	Since
------------	------	-------	--------	-------	-------------------	-------

WHILE / AS

Active (V _{ing})	Passive (being V ₃)
♦ While / As we were travelling abroad, we came across many obstacles that caused tension.	♦ People may contract an illness while they are being treated in a hospital.
♦ (While / As) travelling abroad, we came across many obstacles that caused tension.	♦ People may contract an illness while being treated in a hospital.

! While / As cümleden atılarak da kısaltma yapılabilir.

WHEN

Active (V _{ing})	Passive (V ₃)
♦ The scientists made a significant discovery when they were examining the vocal muscles of zebra finches.	♦ Conventional plastic never goes away even when it is exposed to heat and sunlight.
♦ The scientists made a significant discovery when examining the vocal muscles of zebra finches.	♦ Conventional plastic never goes away even when exposed to heat and sunlight.

! Aktif cümlede **when** bağlacı **while** anlamında kullanılmıştır.

UPON / ON

- ♦ **When** the expert finished the analysis of the data, he started testing the outcomes.
- ♦ **Upon / On finishing** the analysis of the data, the expert started testing the outcomes.

! When bağlacı arka arkaya gerçekleşen eylemleri ifade eden iki cümleyi bağlıyorsa; etken cümlede **when** yerine **upon / on + Ving** kullanılır.

AFTER

Active (V _{ing} / having V ₃)	Passive (being V ₃)
♦ After the mountaineers had reached the summit, they faced a breathing problem.	♦ After it is renovated, the citadel will be opened to visitors.
♦ (After) having reached the summit, they faced a breathing problem.	♦ (After) being renovated , the citadel will be opened to visitors.

! After ile yapılan kısaltmalarda hem **Present Participle** hem de **Perfect Participle** kullanılabilir. **Perfect Participle** ile bahsedilen eylemin önce gerçekleştiği vurgulanmış olur. **After** bağlacı cümleden çıkarılabilir.

BEFORE

Active (V _{ing})	Passive (being V ₃)
◆ Before you take a medicine, you should definitely read the prospectus.	◆ Before a new technology is utilised on a large scale, it needs to be tested meticulously.
◆ Before taking a medicine, you should definitely read the prospectus.	◆ Before being utilised on a large scale, it needs to be tested meticulously.



Before ile yapılan kısaltmalarda **Perfect Participle** (having V₃, having been V₃) **kullanılmaz**. Edilgen kullanım mutlaka **being V₃** şeklinde olmalıdır. **After**, **when** ve **while** bağlaçlarının aksine **before** cümleden **çıkarılamaz**.

UNTIL

Active (V _{ing})	Passive (V ₃ / being V ₃)
◆ We should allocate a few hours a day for a language until we master it.	◆ Students are taught in their mother tongue until they are considered mature enough.
◆ We should allocate a few hours a day for a language until mastering it.	◆ Students are taught in their mother tongue until (being) considered mature enough.



Until ile yapılan edilgen kısaltmalarda hem V₃ hem de **being V₃** yapısı kullanılabilir.

AS SOON AS / ONCE

Active (Upon / On + V _{ing})	Passive (Upon / On + being V ₃)
◆ As soon as dinosaurs debuted, they quickly spread across the world.	◆ Once Sandra is promoted, she will supervise the accounting.
◆ Upon / On debuting , dinosaurs quickly spread across the world.	◆ Upon / On being promoted , she will supervise the accounting.



As soon as / Once bağlaçları kısaltmada cümleden atılarak yerlerine **Upon / On** edatları kullanılır. **Upon / On** edatları ile yapılan edilgen kısaltmalarda sadece **being V₃** yapısı kullanılabilir.

SINCE

Active (V _{ing} / having V ₃)	Passive (being / having been + V ₃)
◆ Archaeologists have been uncovering significant artefacts since they began excavating the ancient site.	◆ Since pandas were taken under legal protection, their population has increased.
◆ Archaeologists have been uncovering significant artefacts since beginning / having begun excavating the ancient site.	◆ Since being taken / having been taken under legal protection, the population of pandas has increased.



Since "-den beri" anlamında kısaltmalarda hem V_{ing} hem de **having V₃** yapıları kullanılabilir. **Since** ile yapılan edilgen kısaltmalarda hem **being V₃** hem de **having been V₃** yapıları kullanılabilir.

REDUCTION OF REASON CLAUSES

Because	Since	As
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Sebebi bildiren bağlaçlar, kısaltma cümlelerinde cümleden atılarak oluşturulur.

SINCE / AS / BECAUSE

Active (V _{ing} / having + V ₃)	Passive (being / having been + V ₃)
◆ Since they are under the threat of extinction, giraffes are on the official watch list of endangered species.	◆ As he had been defeated in the Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon had to abdicate from his thrones.
◆ Being under the threat of extinction, giraffes are on the official watch list of endangered species.	◆ Having been defeated in the Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon had to abdicate from his thrones.

REDUCTION OF CONDITIONAL CLAUSES	
If	Unless

Unless

IF / UNLESS

Active (Verbless)

- ◆ Many animals feign death to try to escape their predators **if in danger**.

Passive (V_3)

- ◆ **Unless proven** safe and effective, a vaccine should not be given to human beings.

! Koşul cümleleri etken yapıda fiil olmadan, bir sıfat ya da edat öbeği ile kullanılırlar. Koşul kısaltmalarında bağlaç cümleden **atılmaz**.

REDUCTION OF CONCESSION CLAUSES

Although

Though

ALTHOUGH / THOUGH

Active (Verbless)

◆ **Though rudimentary**, the first tools served a wide variety of purposes.

Passive (V_3)

- ◆ **Although treated** successfully, some contagious illnesses still pose a threat.

! Zıtlık bildiren cümlelerin kısaltmaları da aynı koşul cümlelerinde olduğu gibi genellikle bir sıfat ya da edat öbeği ile yapılır. Zıtlık bildiren kısaltmalarda bağlaç cümleden **atılmaz**.

MY NOTES

This image shows a full page of blank graph paper. The grid consists of small, uniform squares formed by thin, light gray lines. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

GERUNDS AS THE SUBJECT & OBJECT OF A SENTENCE

Gerunds

Gerund, fiillerin **-ing** eki alarak isim gibi kullanılması durumudur. Türkçede birebir bir karşılığı olmamakla birlikte, genellikle “yapma, etme, gitme” gibi mastar hâline benzeyen isimleşmiş fiillere benzer, fiilimsi yapıdır.

- ♦ **Learning** a foreign language improves our critical thinking ability.
- ♦ What I like most is **talking** to my best friend when I feel blue.

Gerunds As the Subject of a Sentence

Gerund, cümlede özne görevini üstlenerek fiilin isimleşmiş hâliyle cümleyi başlatabilir. Bu durumda, gerund genellikle bir eylemi veya bir aktiviteyi ifade eder ve cümlelerin temel anlamını oluşturur.

- ♦ **Using fossil fuels** should be limited by laws in order to save our country's environment.
- ♦ **Sleeping** is essential for our body to function properly.

Gerunds As the Subject Complement of a Sentence

Subject complement, özneyi tanımlayan, açıklayan bir sözcük ya da sözcük grubudur. Genellikle **to be, to become, to appear, to feel, to look** gibi bağlayıcı fiiller (linking verbs) ile birlikte kullanılır. Bu yapı, özne hakkında ek bilgi vererek cümlelerin anlamını tamamlar.

- ♦ The most important step in the project **seems finishing** the initial research.
- ♦ My favourite pastime **is sitting** and **relaxing** in the peace and tranquillity of nature.
- ♦ **Studying can** become motivating with visual aids.

! Gerund özne görevi gördüğünde cümlelerin fiili tekil olur. Ancak **and** ile bağlanan birden fazla gerund varsa fiil çoğul özneye göre çekimlenir.

- ♦ **Meditating is** considered to be a highly effective method for reducing stress.
- Listening and speaking are** equally important aspects of effective communication.

Gerunds As the Object of a Sentence

Gerund cümlelerin nesnesi olarak kullanılabilir.

- ♦ I **suggested cooking** at home instead of going out for dinner, as it is healthier.
- ♦ I **enjoy celebrating** birthdays with surprise parties.
- ♦ I love animals, but I can't **endure having** a cat in my bed.

Bazı fiiller, kendilerinden sonra bir eylemi ifade eden **gerund** (fiilimsi) alır. Bu durumda **gerund**, fiilin nesnesi olarak işlev görür ve genellikle bir eylemin yapılmasını ya da yapılmamasını belirtir. **Gerund** alan fiillerin tam bir listesini vermek mümkün olmasa da, en sık kullanılan örnekler şunlardır:

Common Verbs Used with a Gerund			
admit (to)	discuss	include	quit
anticipate	dislike	involve	recommend
appreciate	enjoy	justify	report
avoid	endure	keep	resent
complete	fancy	mention	resist
consider	finish	mind	risk
delay	hate	postpone	suggest
deny	imagine	practise	tolerate

Gerunds As the Object of a Preposition

Gerund, bir cümlede edatların (prepositions) nesnesi olarak sıkça kullanılır. Edatların ardından isim ya da fiilimsi gelmesi gerektiği için, bu durumda kullanılan **gerund** eylemi ifade eder, anlamı tamamlar.

- ♦ Our teacher **cares about speaking** English accurately and fluently.
- ♦ Rearrange your living space if you want to **adjust to living** by yourself.

Verb + preposition + gerund yapısını oluşturan fiil-edat kombinasyonları sabittir, bağlamdan bağımsız olarak aynı şekilde kullanılır ve ezberlenmesi gerekir.

- ♦ I am fed up with the fact that you always **complain about not being taken** seriously.
- ♦ We are **looking forward to celebrating** our daughter's graduation this weekend.

En yaygın kullanılan fiil-edat kombinasyonları tablodaki gibidir.

Verb + Preposition + Gerund			
abstain from	comment on	forget about	refer to
adjust to	complain about	insist on	succeed in
apologise for	consist of	look forward to	specialise in
approve of	deal with	object to	talk about / of
believe in	depend on / upon	participate in	think about / of
care about	dream about / of	plan on	worry about

Verb + object + preposition + gerund yapısı, belirli fiillerin ardından nesne ve ardından bir eylemi ifade etme ihtiyacı duyulduğunda kullanılır.

- ♦ All mothers **devote themselves to growing** their children for a better future.
- ♦ Strict regulations are in effect to **prevent companies from polluting** the environment.

Verb + Object + Preposition + Gerund		
accuse sb of	congratulate sb on	keep sb from
apologise to sb for	deter sb from	prevent sb from
arrest sb for	devote oneself to	punish sb for
blame sb for	discourage sb from	stop sb from
charge sb with	forgive sb for	suspect sb of
complain to sb about	involve sb in	warn sb about / against

To genellikle **infinitive** (to + fiil kökü) ile ilişkilendirilir, ancak bazı durumlarda **to** edat olarak kullanılır. **To** edat görevi görüyorsa, ardından **gerund** gelir. Genellikle alışkanlık, eğilim veya devam eden durumu ifade eder.

To edatından sonra gelen **gerund** yapının fiiller, isimler ve sıfatlar ile birlikte kullanıldığı ifadeler:

Verb+ to + gerund: Commit to, look forward to, dedicate to, devote to, refer to, resort to, object to

- ♦ I **look forward to meeting** you soon.
- ♦ The teacher **referred to solving** the problem as a priority.

Noun + to + gerund: Due to, owing to, in addition to, objection to, addiction to, key to

- ♦ The delay was **due to missing** the train.
- ♦ The **key to solving** the problem is communication.

Adjective + to + gerund: Be used to, be opposed to, be committed to, be addicted to, be dedicated to

- ♦ The company **is committed to reducing** its carbon footprint.
- ♦ Some teenagers **are addicted to spending** too much time on their phones.

Adjective + preposition + gerund yapısında **gerund**, cümlede nesne gibi işlev görür ve sıfat - edat yapısını tamamlar. Genellikle duygu, tutum veya durum ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Sıfat + edat kombinasyonları sabittir, farklı edatlar kullanılamaz. Örneğin, **accustomed to** yerine **accustomed for** denilemez, bu nedenle kullanımları öğrenmek önemlidir.

Adjective + Preposition + Gerund				
accustomed to	bored with	excited about	jealous of	similar to
afraid of	capable of	exposed to	keen on	sorry about / for
angry at	concerned about	fed up with	opposed to	surprised at
appropriate for (in)	delighted at	good / bad at	proud of	suitable for
ashamed of	disappointed about / at	happy about / of	quick at	sure of / about
aware of	essential to	interested in	responsible for	tired of

- ♦ She is **accustomed to traveling** light and can pack everything she needs in a single backpack.
- ♦ İsa is **good at solving** technical problems, which is why everyone calls him before contacting tech support.

Noun + preposition + gerund yapısında **gerund**, bir eylemi isim gibi ifade eder ve çoğunlukla nesne görevi görür. Bu yapıları öğrenmek için örnekleri sıkça kullanmak ve okuma pratikleri yapmak faydalıdır.

Noun + Preposition + Gerund

advantage of	doubt about	need for	reason for
chance of	excuse for	possibility of	reputation for
capability of	idea of	preference for	risk of
danger of	interest in	problem of	the point of
difficulty in	method of	purpose of	way of

- ♦ The **thought of starting** a new business in such a competitive market worried Jane greatly.
- ♦ Learning to play chess is not just a game; it's a **way of training** your mind to think several steps ahead.

Preposition + noun + preposition + gerund, bir durumu veya olayı neden, sonuç, koşul veya amaç bağlamında ifade etmek için kullanılan sabit ifadelerden oluşur. Özellikle resmî veya yarı-resmî metinlerde, akademik yazılarda ve ileri seviyelerde sıkça kullanılır.

Preposition + Noun + Preposition + Gerund

on account of	in exchange for	in the middle of
on the brink of	in favour of	in case of
on the point of	in return for	for fear of
on the verge of	in the course of	for the sake of
in the habit of	in spite of	by virtue of

- ♦ We were **in the middle of doing** the experiment when the chemical composition suddenly caught fire.
- ♦ She offered to babysit their children **in exchange for taking** free piano lessons.

Gerunds After Possessive Adjectives

Possessive Adjective + Gerund

İyelik sıfatlarından sonra **gerund** kullanımında, **gerund** yapı isim görevi görür. Cümlede eylemi gerçekleştiren kişiyi ya da sahiplik durumunu net olarak gösterir.

- ♦ I appreciate **her giving** me some time for a coffee and chit-chat.
- ♦ **His being** late to the meeting affected the team's productivity.

Expressions Used With Gerunds

Bazı ifadeler, doğrudan **gerund** (-ing form) ile kullanılır. Bu ifadeler, genellikle bir durumun yararsızlığını, bir eylemi önerme veya başka bir eylemi ifade etme amacı taşır. Bu ifadeler kalıplaşmıştır ve genellikle sabittir. Faydası olmayan veya anlamsız durumları ifade etmek için kullanılır.

It is no use / good ... (...nın yararı yok)

- ♦ **It is no use crying** over spilled milk.
- ♦ **It is no good arguing** with someone who doesn't listen.

It is not worth ... (...-a / -e değmez)

- ♦ **It is not worth spending** so much money on unnecessary gadgets.
- ♦ **It is not worth worrying** about things you cannot control.

There is no point in ... (...nın anlamı yok)

- ♦ **There is no point in trying** to change his mind.
- ♦ **There is no point in blaming** others for your mistakes.

Zaman ve kaynak kullanımı ifade eden **gerund** yapılar. Bu ifadeler, zaman, para veya enerjinin nasıl harcandığını belirtir:

A waste of (time / money / energy) (zaman, para, enerji kaybı)

- ♦ **Spending** hours on social media is **a waste of time**.
- ♦ **Arguing** over small things is **a waste of energy**.

Spend (time / money / energy) (zaman, para, enerji harcamak)

- ♦ He **spent** hours **preparing** for the presentation.
- ♦ They **spent** a lot of money **renovating** their house.

Waste (time / money / energy) (zaman, para, enerjiyi boşa harcamak)

- ♦ Don't **waste** your time **scrolling** through social media all day.
- ♦ She **wasted** her energy **cleaning** the house before the party.

Öneri veya teklif içeren ifadeler ile gerund kullanımı:

What about ... / How about ...? (...-a / -e ne dersin?)

- ♦ **How about going out** for dinner tonight?
- ♦ **What about visiting** the museum this weekend?

Gerund yapı ile sıklıkla kullanılan diğer ifadeler:

Can't help ... (kendini alıkoymamak)

- ♦ She **can't help laughing** at his silly jokes.
- ♦ He **couldn't help feeling** nervous before the interview.

Can't stand ... (katlanamamak)

- ♦ I **can't stand waiting** in long queues.
- ♦ She **can't stand listening** to loud music while studying.

Go + (activity) (bir aktiviteye gitmek)

- ♦ They **went hiking** in the mountains last weekend.
- ♦ Let's **go swimming** at the beach tomorrow.

Busy ... (meşgul olmak)

- ♦ She was **busy preparing** for the science fair.
- ♦ He's **busy organizing** the event for his company.

Have fun / good time ... (iyi vakit geçirmek)

- ♦ They **had fun playing** word game all evening.
- ♦ We **had a great time exploring** the old city.

Sit / Stand / Lie + place + gerund (oturup / dikilip / yatıp bir şey yapma)

- ♦ He **stood by** the window **watching** the rain.
- ♦ The children **sat around** the fire **roasting** marshmallows.

Without / By + gerund (-sız, -siz / -erek, -arak)

- ♦ She completed the exam **without making** a single mistake.
- ♦ They stayed fit **by exercising** regularly.

Verbs of Perception + Object + Gerund

Duyu fiilleri (verbs of perception), birinin bir eylemi veya olayı görmesi, duyması ya da hissetmesi gibi durumları ifade eden fiillerdir. Bu fiiller, ardından **gerund** yapı olarak bir eylemin devam ettiğini veya gerçekleşme biçimini ifade eder.

Yaygın kullanılan duyu fiileri; hear, see, smell, notice, feel, observe, listen, watch

- ♦ We **saw** the leaves **falling** gently from the trees in autumn.
- ♦ They **heard** the coach **yelling** instructions at the players during the match.



Duyu fiilleri bazen fiilin yalın hali (bare infinitive) ile de kullanılabilir. Ancak **gerund** ve **bare infinitive** kullanımı arasında ince bir fark vardır:



Bare infinitive kullanımı, eylemin tamamını görmeyi ya da duymayı ifade eder.
Gerund kullanımı, eylemin bir kısmını veya devam eden durumunu görmeyi ifade eder.

- ♦ I **heard** my mom **singing** her favourite song while she was cooking.
Ben onu duymaya başlamadan önce şarkı söylemeye başlamış.
- ♦ I **heard** my mom **sing** her favourite song while she was cooking.
Şarkıyı baştan sona duymuş.

INFINITIVES

Infinitives fiillerin mastar hâlini ifade eden yapılardır, **to** ve fiilin yalın hâlinde oluşur (örneğin, to go, to learn, to be).

- ♦ “**To be** or **not to be**, that is the question.” W. Shakespeare
- ♦ Teachers should encourage their students speak **to improve** their communication skills.

Use of the Infinitives

Infinitives, hem dil bilgisi hem de anlam bakımından oldukça esnektir ve cümle içinde farklı işlevlerde kullanılabilirler.

Infinitives, amaç belirtmek, niyet ifade etmek, neden açıklamak veya bir fiili tamamlamak gibi çeşitli durumlarda kullanılır.

- ♦ He saved money for months **to buy** a new laptop.
- ♦ She moved to a bigger city **to find** better job opportunities.

Infinitives, bir fiilin, sıfatın veya ismin ardından gelerek o yapıyı tamamlayabilirler.

- ♦ They **managed to finish** the report on time. (**Verb Complement**)
- ♦ It is **necessary to follow** the instructions carefully. (**Adjective Complement**)
- ♦ **The goal is to achieve** better results in the next test. (**Noun Complement**)

Infinitives, cümlede özne ya da nesne olarak kullanılabilir. Özne olarak kullanıldığında, infinitive cümle başında yer alır. Nesne olarak kullanıldığında, genellikle fiili veya edatı takip eder.

- ♦ **To learn** a new language takes time and effort. (**Subject**)
- ♦ She decided **to take** a gap year before university. (**Object**)

Infinitives as the Subject Complement of a Sentence

Subject complement, özneyi tanımlayan, açıklayan bir sözcük ya da sözcük grubudur. **Infinitive**, genellikle **be**, **seem**, **appear**, **feel**, **look** gibi bağlayıcı fiillerden (linking verbs) sonra gelir. Bu yapı, özne hakkında ek bilgi vererek cümleye netlik ve açıklık kazandırır.

- ♦ Our mission **is to provide** high-quality education to everyone.
- ♦ The teacher's advice **was to practice** more regularly.
- ♦ The patient **looks to be** recovering well under the new treatment.
- ♦ They **feel to have** chosen the perfect destination for their vacation



Infinitive, cümle başında özne olarak kullanılıyorsa, cümle başında fiil her zaman tekil olarak çekimlenir. Birden fazla **infinitive** yapı **and** ile bağlanarak birlikte özne görevinde kullanılıyorsa, bu durumda fiil, çoğul özneye göre çekimlenir.

- ♦ **To eat** healthy **is** essential for a strong immune system.
- ♦ **To study** hard and **to focus on** your goals **are** keys to success.

It+Infinitive

It + infinitive yapısında, **it** cümle başında görünürdeki öznesidir, ancak anlam açısından gerçek özne **to infinitive** ile başlayan söz öbeğidir.

- ♦ **It** is nice **to have** students like you as you are real eager beavers.
- ♦ **It** is important for students **to stay motivated** in order to achieve their goals.

It + be + adjective + (for somebody) + to infinitive

- ♦ **It** was horrible for me **to drive** to the town as the road was too bendy.
- ♦ **It** is crucial for teachers **to update** their teaching methods to keep up with the era.

It + be + noun + (for somebody) + to infinitive

- ♦ **It** is your responsibility **to keep** your room clean.
- ♦ **It** is time for you **to start** doing sports.

It + be + adjective + of + noun / pronoun + to infinitive

- ♦ **It** is very kind of you **to help** your baby sister.
- ♦ **It** was generous of him **to pay** for the meal last night.

Infinitive bir fiilin nesnesi olarak kullanılabilir.

♦ Jane did not **hesitate to volunteer** for the challenging task.

Some Verbs Used with Infinitive							
afford	deserve	learn	promise	claim	happen	prepare	struggle
agree	dread	manage	prove	dare (to)	hesitate	pretend	swear
arrange	expect	offer	refuse	tend	decide	proceed	threaten
ask	fail	plan	seem	intend	propose		

- ◆ The teacher **has decided to cancel** this week's class as she is down with the flu.
- ◆ At the school play, Martina wore a crown and **pretended to be** a queen.

! Bazı fiiller hem kendilerinden sonra hem de bir **object pronoun**'dan sonra **infinitive** alabilir. Ancak iki kullanım arasında anlam farkı vardır.

Verb + Object + To Infinitive						
advise	enable	invite	require	cause	force	prefer
allow	encourage	order	teach	command	get	remind
ask	expect	permit	tell	convince	help	request
beg	forbid	persuade	tempt	urge	want	warn

- ◆ I **prefer to read** a book for an hour before sleeping. (Uyumadan önce bir saat kitap okumayı tercih ederim.)
- ◆ I **prefer my son to read** a book for an hour before sleeping. (Oğlumun uyumadan önce bir saat kitap okumasını tercih ederim.)
- ◆ The teacher **reminded to handle** the project work until the end of the lesson.
- ◆ The teacher **reminded me to handle** the project work until the end of the lesson.

MY NOTES

This image shows a full page of blank graph paper. The grid consists of small, uniform squares formed by thin, light gray lines. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.



INFINITIVE AFTER NOUNS & ADJECTIVES

Master infinitive (to + base form of the verb) yapı, bazı isimler ve sıfatlardan sonra kullanılarak cümleye ek bilgi verir, amaç ifade eder ya da nedenleri açıklar.

- ♦ The committee presented **a proposal to improve** the city's public transportation system.
- ♦ The students were **excited to participate** in the science fair.

Infinitive After Nouns

Bazı isimlerden sonra infinitive kullanılarak bir eylem tanımlanabilir, bir amaç açıklanabilir ya da bir durum netleştirilebilir. Bu kullanım genellikle ne veya neden sorularına cevap verir.

Some Nouns Followed by To Infinitive

(in)ability	demand	offer	request
agreement	desire	opportunity	right
attempt	dream	permission	suggestion
chance	effort	proposal	tendency
decision	failure	refusal	way

- ♦ Chameleons have the **ability to change** their colour in order to stabilize their body temperatures.
- ♦ Today's parents have a **tendency to develop** close relationships with their children by providing love and support.

Infinitive After Adjectives

Bazı sıfatlardan sonra infinitive kullanılarak, nedenler açıklanır ya da görüşler ifade edilir. Bu yapı genellikle neden veya ne sorularına yanıt verir.

Some Adjectives Followed by To Infinitive

afraid	careful	eager	lucky	relieved
amazed	be / appear / look certain	fortunate	motivated	sad
anxious	delighted	happy	pleased	sorry
ashamed	determined	hesitant	proud	surprised
bound	disappointed	likely	ready	willing

- ♦ The research assistant is **happy to finish** her article before the deadline because she will be busy next week.
- ♦ I am **sorry to inform** you that your application for the scholarship has been declined by the institution.

Infinitive After Wh- Question Words

Wh- question word + to infinitive yapısı, soru cümlesi yerine bir ifadeyi kısa ve net şekilde anlatmak için kullanılır. Genellikle planlama, karar verme veya yönlendirme gibi durumlarda **know, decide, explain, learn, ask, wonder, show, tell, understand** gibi fillerle sıkça kullanılır.

Wh- Question Words Followed by To Infinitive

how	what	when	where	who	whom	whether
-----	------	------	-------	-----	------	---------

- ♦ Most parents don't know **how to react** when their children misbehave at home.
- ♦ There are thousands of websites giving suggestions about **where to go** on holiday.

! Soru sözcükleri (what, where, when, who, how, which) ve **whether** ile oluşturulan isim cümlelerini (noun clause), **to infinitive** yapısını kullanarak kısaltabiliriz.

- ♦ The teacher explained **what to include** in the presentation to make it more impactful.
- ♦ The jury couldn't decide **which film to award** as the best of the festival.

! Soru kelimesi olan **why, to infinitive** almaz. Fiil yalın halde kullanılır.

- ♦ **Why spend** a fortune on a jacket just because it is branded?
- ♦ **Why not enjoy** the good weather at the beach instead of spending our time at home playing computer games?



REDUCTION OF RELATIVE CLAUSES WITH TO INFINITIVE

Relative Clause yapılarının bulunduğu bazı cümleler **to infinitive** kullanılarak kısaltılabilir.

Reduction of Relative Clauses With to Infinitive

Ordinal Number	The Only	The Superlative Form	Modal Verbs
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Ordinal Number

- ♦ Aziz Sancar **is the first Turkish scientist who won** the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his studies on DNA repair.
- ♦ Aziz Sancar **is the first Turkish scientist to win** the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his studies on DNA repair.

The Only

- ♦ Tardigrades **are the only animals which survive** in space's extreme conditions.
- ♦ Tardigrades **are the only animals to survive** in space's extreme conditions.

The Superlative Form

- ♦ **The tallest building which has been built** so far is the Burj Khalifa in Dubai.
- ♦ **The tallest building to have been built** so far is the Burj Khalifa in Dubai.

Modal Verbs

- ♦ Svalbard, a Norwegian archipelago in the Arctic Ocean, **is a place which can be inhabited** by citizens of any country without a residence permit.
- ♦ Svalbard, a Norwegian archipelago in the Arctic Ocean, **is a place to be inhabited** by citizens of any country without a residence permit.



Modal yapıyı **to infinitive** yapı ile sadeleştirmek her bağlamda mümkün değildir. **Must, should, need, have to** gibi kiplerin (modals) kullanıldığı ve gereklilik bildiren cümlelerde **to infinitive** yapı ile kısaltma uygundur.



Şart veya koşul bildiren cümlelerde, kısaltma anlam kaybına yol açabilir, koşul ilişkisi (if clause) kaybolabilir. Bu durumda **kullanılmamalıdır**.

INFINITIVES OF PURPOSE

Amaç bildirmek için **in order to** ya da **so as to** yerine **to infinitive** kullanılabilir.

- ♦ After major surgeries, doctors might prescribe strong painkillers **in order to ease** their patients' pain.
- ♦ After major surgeries, doctors might prescribe strong painkillers **to ease** their patients' pain.
- ♦ UNICEF will organise special events, activities, and campaigns **so as to raise** awareness about children's rights.
- ♦ UNICEF will organise special events, activities, and campaigns **to raise** awareness about children's rights.



Amaç ifade etmek için **for + gerund** yapısı da kullanılabilir ama daha çok bir aracın kullanım amacını açıklamak için tercih edilir.

- ♦ Baby slings are soft fabric carriers that are designed **for carrying** your baby on your chest.
- ♦ A lightning conductor is a strip of metal that is used **for protecting** a building from the damage of lightning strikes.

TOO / ENOUGH + TO DO SOMETHING

adjective / adverb + enough + (for somebody) + to infinitive

Bu yapı bir eylemin gerçekleşmesi için yeterlilik ifade eder ve sıfat ve zarflar **enough** kelimesinden önce kullanılır.

- ♦ Venus is considered to have an extremely hostile environment, with a surface temperature **hot enough to melt** lead.
- ♦ Spider silk is **strong enough to withstand** powerful forces without breaking.
- ♦ Since orchids are tropical plants, they need environments that are **humid enough (for them) to survive**.

enough + noun + (for somebody) + to infinitive

Bu yapı bir eylemin gerçekleşmesi için yeterlilik ifade eder ve isim **enough** kelimesinden sonra kullanılır.

- ♦ There must be **enough equipment for the climbers to use** during the summit climbing.
- ♦ Wetland plants are incredibly productive and provide **enough food to support** a wide range of organisms.

too + adjective / adverb + (for somebody) + to infinitive

Bu yapı bir eylemin gerçekleşmesi için bir şeyin fazla veya gereğinden çok olduğunu ifade eder. Sıfat ve zarflar **too** kelimesinden sonra kullanılır.

- ♦ These rocks are **too steep to climb** even for professional and well-experienced climbers.
- ♦ I have been diagnosed with high cholesterol recently, so these meatballs are **too fatty (for me) to eat**.

TOO / ENOUGH + TO DO SOMETHING

Bu yapı bir işin yapılması için gereken süreyi, maliyeti veya çabayı belirtir.

- ♦ **It took two days to complete** the presentation, but all of our hard work was worth it.
- ♦ **It took 16 years to construct** the Taj Mahal, which was made entirely of pure white marble from the quarries of Makrana.

BARE INFINITIVES AS THE OBJECT OF A VERB

Bare infinitive fiilin **to** olmadan kullanılan çekimlenmemiş halidir.

Birçok **modal** yapısından sonra kullanılır.

- ♦ Without educational background, you **can learn** various skills thanks to the many opportunities offered by the Internet.
- ♦ For fear of failure, some people do not take risks and miss out on opportunities that **could lead** them to success.

Why don't + subject (you / we) + bare infinitive?

Öneri veya bazen eleştiri amacıyla kullanılan **Why don't ...?** ifadesi, her zaman yalın hâlde bir fiil ile kullanılır.

- ♦ **Why don't** you **read** the reviews before buying a new laptop?

Make / have somebody do something

- ♦ The meeting **made me miss** the bus because it ran much longer than expected.
- ♦ I **had my students analyse** the strengths and weaknesses of the piece and explain their opinion.

See, hear, watch, feel gibi duyu fiillerinden sonra kullanılır.

- ♦ I **watched** people **run** in the pouring rain while drinking my morning coffee at home.
- ♦ I **heard** my parents **talk** about the preparations for next week's housewarming party.

Bu fiiller **passive** bir yapıda kullanılırsa kendisinden sonra **to + infinitive** gelir.

- ♦ The managers of the club **were heard to discuss** plans for the upcoming season.

And / but / or gibi bağlaçlardan sonra kullanılır.

- ♦ If you choose to walk **or ride** your bike instead of taking a car everywhere, you can reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Let fiilinden sonra **bare infinitive** kullanılır.

- ♦ The teacher **let the students work** in groups to complete their assignments.
- ♦ The basketball coach **didn't let the players take** any unnecessary risks on the court in yesterday's match.

Let ifadesinin **passive** kullanımı **be allowed to** şeklindedir.

- ♦ Neither students nor professional athletes **are allowed to use** performance-enhancing hormones during competition.

Help fiilinden sonra (hem **bare** hem de **to + infinitive** olarak) kullanılır.

- ♦ Sharks **help create / to create** a healthy ocean ecosystem by regulating the populations of other marine animals.
- ♦ The manager **helped employees understand / to understand** how to use the new software program by providing training sessions.



PASSIVE AND PERFECT FORMS OF GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

Passive and Perfect Forms of Gerunds

Bir eylemin edilgen formunu vurgulamak için **passive gerund**, geçmiş bir eylemi göstermek için **perfect gerund** ve geçmişteki edilgen eylemleri ifade etmek için **past perfect gerund** yapılar kullanılır.

Passive Gerund

Gerund yapısının **passive** biçimi: **being + past participle**

- ♦ He dislikes **being interrupted** while working on an important project.
- ♦ She enjoys **being praised** for her hard work.

Perfect Gerund

Gerund yapısının **perfect** biçimi: **having + past participle**

- ♦ The survey respondents did not mention **having experienced** any adverse effects from the medication.
- ♦ The dean congratulated students on **having passed** their exams successfully.

Passive Perfect Gerund

Gerund yapısının **passive perfect** biçimi: **having been + past participle**

- ♦ She appreciated **having been invited** to the exclusive event.
- ♦ He felt proud of **having been recognized** for his contributions.

Progressive, Passive and Perfect Forms of Infinitives

Devam etmekte olan bir eylemi belirtmek için **progressive infinitive** kullanılabilir. Ayrıca edilgen bir eylem **passive infinitive**, geçmişte olan bir eylem **perfect infinitive** ve geçmişteki edilgen eylemler **perfect passive infinitive** yapıları kullanılarak ifade edilebilir.

Progressive Infinitive

Infinitive yapısının **progressive** biçimi: **(to) be + V_{ing}**

- ♦ The little kids who listened to the story seemed **to be enjoying** it a lot.
- ♦ You must **be thinking** about all the possible risks that come with failing the course.

Passive Infinitive

Infinitive yapısının **passive** biçimi: **(to) be + past participle**

- ♦ Sam expects **to be rewarded** with a promotion for his hard work and dedication.
- ♦ The technical staff should **be warned** about the due date of the project.

Perfect Infinitive

Infinitive yapısının **perfect** biçimi: **(to) have + past participle**

- ♦ The new shopping mall is estimated **to have cost** millions of dollars to build.
- ♦ The shipment, which includes a variety of items, was supposed **to have arrived** yesterday.

Perfect Passive Infinitive

Infinitive yapısının **perfect passive** biçimi: **(to) have been + past participle**

- ♦ Families are delighted **to have been invited** to the graduation ceremony of their children.
- ♦ The company might **have been mismanaged**, leading to its demise.

Perfect Progressive Infinitive

Infinitive yapısının **perfect progressive** biçimi: **(to) have been + Ving**

- ♦ The little girl is happy **to have been drawing** pictures with her brand-new crayons all day.
- ♦ She is proud **to have been leading** the team for so long.

GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES WITH / WITHOUT A CHANGE IN MEANING

Gerunds and Infinitives After Some Verbs with a Change in Meaning

Bazı fiillerden sonra gelen fiilin **gerund** ya da **infinitive** ile kullanıldığında anlam farkı oluşur.

Verbs	Gerund	To Infinitive
be afraid	Genel bir korku	Belli bir durumda yaşanan korku
♦ There is no need to be afraid of making mistakes; it is a natural part of the learning process. ♦ I was afraid to tell him what happened as he would be angry with me.		
be sorry	Birşey yapmaktan dolayı üzüntü duymak / özür dilemek	Gerçekleşmiş bir durumu duymaktan üzüntü duymak
♦ I am sorry for shouting at you in front of a host of people. ♦ I am sorry to say that your application has been rejected for a myriad of reasons.		
forget	Gerçekleşmiş bir olayı unutmak	Yapılması gereken bir işi unutmak
♦ She will never forget losing the file containing confidential documents. ♦ Don't forget to call me when she gets home.		
go on	Bir işi yapmaya devam etmek	Başka bir işi yapmaya başlamak
♦ US pharmaceutical company is going on developing vaccine trials. ♦ After presenting her proposal, Sandra went on to explain the advantages of it.		
mean	Anlamına gelmek	Niyetinde olmak
♦ Having a liver disease like hepatitis means taking extra care to protect one's health. ♦ Even if someone does not mean to offend you, their words may hurt your feelings.		
propose	Önermek	Niyetinde olmak
♦ The kids proposed going on a road trip for spring break, but their father was not too keen on the idea. ♦ What does the CEO of the infamous tech giant propose to do to make the company more attractive to investors?		
regret	Pişman olmak	Birşeyden dolayı üzgün olmak
♦ We must never regret making a bold move, even if it does not turn out as expected. ♦ We regret to inform you that your proposal did not meet the criteria required to be accepted.		
remember	Gerçekleşmiş bir olayı hatırlamak	Yapılması gereken bir işi hatırlamak
♦ Those born in the 1980s remember spending countless hours with their families playing board games. ♦ Students need to remember to keep track of their deadlines, or else they may miss important assignments.		
stop	Bir işi tamamen ya da bir süreliğine bırakmak	Mevcut işi bırakarak başka bir iş yapmak
♦ It is time for you to stop eating junk food as it is bad for you. ♦ I stopped to buy a bunch of flowers for my mother.		
try	İşe yarayıp yaramayacağını görmek için denemek	Bir şey yapmaya çalışmak, çabalamak
♦ To get rid of a persistent cough, you should try drinking herbal teas and warm water. ♦ Many governments try to save the environment by introducing green policies to reduce pollution.		

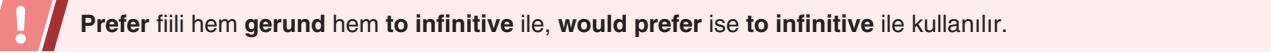
Gerunds and Infinitives After Some Verbs without a Change in Meaning

Bazı fiiller, **gerund** ya da **infinitive** ile kullanıldığında anlam farkı oluşmaz.

Verbs Followed by Gerund and Infinitive with a Similar Meaning	
begin	♦ The chef began preparing / to prepare the meal with local ingredients, eager to show his skills.
continue	♦ The group continued talking / to talk with each other loudly, despite the warning of the librarian.
intend	♦ English instructors intend helping / to help students master English grammar.
neglect	♦ If you neglect using / to use your meds as prescribed, your condition will most likely worsen.
start	♦ Scientists working in robotics have started making / to make tremendous progress in the last decade.
attempt	♦ They attempted solving / to solve the puzzle.

! **begin, continue, intend, neglect, start, attempt** fiilleri **continuous** yapılarda **to + infinitive** şeklinde kullanılır.

♦ Researchers **have been attempting to develop** medications that can provide immunity against various diseases.



- ◆ I **prefer spending** my summer holiday in a five-star hotel to a mountain hut.
- ◆ I **prefer to spend** my summer holiday in a five-star hotel rather than stay in a mountain hut.
- ◆ I **would prefer to spend** my summer holiday in a five-star hotel rather than stay in a mountain hut.

Bazı fillerin ardından nesne kullanıldığında **to infinitive** kullanılır. Fiilden sonra nesne yoksa **gerund** kullanılır.

Verbs	Verb + gerund	Verb + object + to infinitive
advise	◆ Nutritionists advise drinking at least eight glasses of water a day to ensure that the body is properly hydrated.	◆ Nutritionists advise people to drink at least eight glasses of water a day to ensure that the body is properly hydrated.
recommend	◆ Our family doctor recommends getting regular checkups to make sure we are in good health.	◆ Our family doctor recommends us to get regular checkups to make sure we are in good health.
allow	◆ The school administration does not allow using mobile phones during class hours.	◆ The school administration does not allow students to use mobile phones during class hours.
permit	◆ For safety reasons, the laboratory does not permit eating near hazardous substances.	◆ For safety reasons, the laboratory does not permit us to eat near hazardous substances.
forbid	◆ The management forbids taking photographs inside the museum.	◆ The management forbids visitors to take photographs inside the museum.
encourage	◆ Municipalities of big cities encourage saving energy through renewables and clean energy initiatives.	◆ Municipalities of big cities encourage people to save energy through renewables and clean energy initiatives.



- ◆ The authorities **consider making** a substantial alteration in the shift system of the workers.
- ◆ A substantial alteration **is considered to be made** by the authorities in the shift system of the workers.

MY NOTES

A full-page view of a blank sheet of graph paper. The grid consists of small, uniform squares formed by thin, light gray lines. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

USE OF PARTICIPLES & PARTICIPLE IN REDUCTION OF CLAUSES

Participle, fiilden türetilen bir kelime türüdür ve genellikle sıfat gibi veya bazı fiil zamanlarını oluşturmak için kullanılır.

Use of Present Participle - V_{ing}

Fiillerin **continuous** zaman çekimlerinde kullanılır.

- ♦ The temperature **is rising** rapidly, making everyone feel sticky and uncomfortable.
- ♦ The world **has been going** through a digital change at an incredible speed for more than 30 years.

Bazı fiiller **-ing** alıp **present participle** haline geldiğinde sıfat olarak kullanılabilirler.

e.g. a **fascinating** book, a **barking** dog, **boiling** water

- ♦ The **falling** leaves created a beautiful scene for photographers.
- ♦ The **barking** dog scared the children as it ran towards them.

Present participle yapısından önce bir sıfat veya isim kullanılarak birleşik sıfat yapılabilir.

e.g. a **good-looking** girl, a **record-breaking** performance

- ♦ The athlete delivered a **record-breaking** performance, setting a new benchmark for excellence in the sport.
- ♦ The **heartbreaking** news spread through the town quickly.

Use of Past Participle - V₃

Passive voice oluşturmak için kullanılır.

- ♦ At the beginning of the academic year, students **are informed** about campus facilities, social clubs, and academy rules.
- ♦ Not only considerable physical effort but also a large sum of money **will be spent** to implement an international festival.

Perfect zamanlarda kullanılır.

- ♦ As we **have already eaten** something for breakfast, we prefer to drink coffee only.
- ♦ The interior designers **had made** plans for weeks by the time they started the project.

Sıfat oluşturmak için kullanılır.

e.g. a **damaged** car, a **broken** window, a **defeated** team

- ♦ Russell is such a **talented** engineer that he wins all the tenders for construction in the city.
- ♦ As the construction of the new bridge is a **complicated** project, none of the companies want to take on the responsibility.

Past participle yapısından önce bir isim, sıfat veya zarf kullanılarak birleşik sıfat yapılabilir.

e.g. **sun-dried** apricots, an **open-ended** question, a **widely-accepted** theory

- ♦ **Densely-populated** areas often have limited green spaces and high levels of traffic congestion.
- ♦ The **well-known** author spoke at the conference about his latest book yesterday.

Use of Perfect Participle

Farklı zamanlarda gerçekleşen olayları anlatırken, etken yapılar için **perfect participle (having + V₃)** kullanılır.

- ♦ The man who **visited** our company last week for a job interview **will be** here next week.
- The man **having visited** our company last week for a job interview **will be** here next week.

Farklı zamanlarda gerçekleşen olayları anlatırken, edilgen yapılar için **perfect participle (having been + V₃)** kullanılır.

- ♦ The research paper that **was submitted** two days ago **will be reviewed** by the academic committee next week.
- The research paper **having been submitted** two days ago **will be reviewed** by the academic committee next week.

Participles in Reduction of Time Clauses

Present Participle

- ♦ **When I figured out her absence from the office again**, I wasn't surprised.
- Figuring out** her absence from the office again, I wasn't surprised.

Past Participle

- ♦ **When Jones was offered** a new position in his job, he turned it down.
- Offered** a new position in his job, Jones turned it down.

Perfect Active Participle

- ◆ **After John had finished his homework**, he went out to play with his friends.
(After) **having finished** his homework, John went out to play with his friends.

Perfect Passive Participle

- ◆ **After the article had been reconsidered**, it turned out to be plagiarized completely.
(After) **having been reconsidered**, the article turned out to be plagiarized completely.

Participles in Reduction of Reason Clauses**Present Participle**

- ◆ **As she got over the illness**, she came out of the hospital.
Getting over the illness, she got out of the hospital.

Past Participle

- ◆ **Because he was elected as the prime minister**, he would try to do away with impediments to economic growth.
Being elected as the prime minister, he would try to do away with the impediments to economic growth.

Perfect Active Participle

- ◆ **As we have already eaten something for breakfast**, we prefer to drink coffee only.
Having already eaten something for breakfast, we prefer to drink coffee only.

Perfect Passive Participle

- ◆ **Since Jonathan has been dismissed from the company**, he plans to start a career as an industrial worker.
Having been dismissed from company, Jonathan plans to start a career as an industrial worker.

Participles in Reduction of Concession Clauses**Present Participle**

- ◆ **Although she has some problems with bringing up her twins**, she is very successful in her new career.
Although having some problems with bringing up her twins, she is very successful in her new career.

Past Participle

- ◆ **Though the package was damaged during transit**, it was still delivered to the customer on time.
Though damaged during transit, the package was still delivered to the customer on time.

Perfect Active Participle

- ◆ **Although Sally studied hard, she failed the exam**, showing that success isn't always guaranteed despite one's efforts.
Although having studied hard, Sally failed the exam, showing that success isn't always guaranteed despite one's efforts.

Perfect Passive Participle

- ◆ **Whereas the report was submitted last week**, it hasn't been reviewed yet.
Whereas having been submitted last week, the report hasn't been reviewed yet.

Participles in Reduction of Conditional Clauses**Present Participle**

- ◆ **Unless Amy is successful in the project**, she will be doing her best to compensate for the failure.
Unless **being** successful in the project, Amy will be doing her best to compensate for the failure.

Past Participle

- ◆ **If it is used properly**, the Internet can be an extremely useful source to learn many things.
If **used** properly, the Internet can be an extremely useful source to learn many things.

Perfect Active Participle

- ◆ **Whether you've stored the food at the right temperature or not**, you still face the risk of bacterial growth.
Whether **having stored** the food at the right temperature or not, you still face the risk of bacterial growth.

Perfect Passive Participle

- ◆ **If the instructions had been written in English**, they would be understood easily.
If **having been written** in English, the instructions would be understood easily.

Participles in Reduction of Relative Clauses**Present Participle**

- ◆ The woman **who is sitting on the bench** is my mother.
The woman **sitting** on the bench is my mother.

Past Participle

- ◆ *The Lords of the Rings* trilogy, **which was directed** by Peter Jackson, attracted millions of people all around the world.
The Lords of the Rings trilogy, **directed** by Peter Jackson, attracted millions of people all around the world.

- Perfect Active Participle**
- ◆ The Wright Brothers, **who achieved** the first powered flight successfully in 1903, **are not known** by many people today.
The Wright Brothers, **having achieved** the first powered flight successfully in 1903, **are not known** by many people today.

Perfect Passive Participle

- ◆ The issue **which was discussed** during the conference **is going to be** on the agenda in the next meeting as well.
The issue **having been discussed** during the conference **is going to be** on the agenda in the next meeting as well.

Using Participles for Clauses with Different Subjects

Farklı öznelere sahip cümlelerde participle yapıları kullanılabilir.

- ◆ **Since it was a stormy day**, Jill decided to spend the evening at home.
 - ◆ **It being a stormy day**, Jill decided to spend the evening at home.
-
- ◆ **As the professor was busy**, his assistant had to take over assessing the papers for him.
 - ◆ **The professor being busy**, his assistant had to take over assessing the papers for him.
-
- ◆ **After all the costumes were tried on**, the children decided on the pointy ones.
 - ◆ **All the costumes tried on**, the children decided on the pointy ones.

MY NOTES

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USAGE OF NOUN CLAUSES

NOUN CLAUSES

İsim cümlecikleri (noun clauses), cümlede isim (noun) yada isim grupları (noun phrases) gibi işlev gören yan cümlelerdir. Bir özne, nesne ya da bir tamamlayıcı olarak kullanılır. Bu cümlecikler, **that, if / whether** ya da soru sözcükleri (what, who, where, how, why, etc.) ile oluşturulabilir.

- ♦ Most of my friends don't know **the location of the cafe.** → Noun Phrase
- ♦ Most of my friends don't know **where the cafe is located.** → Noun Clause

Noun Clauses as the Subject of a Sentence

Noun Clause + Verb + Object / Complement

Noun clauses, cümlede özne olarak kullanılabilir. Cümlelerin konusu veya kim, ne hakkında olduğu **noun clause** tarafından ifade edilir. Genellikle daha uzun ve açıklayıcı bir özne oluşturmak için tercih edilir ve fiilden hemen önce yer alır.

- ♦ **Whoever wins the competition** will receive a tablet. (Özne).
- ♦ **That global warming is changing the world** has been the subject of numerous research. (Özne)

Noun Clauses as the Object of a Sentence

Subject + Verb + Noun Clause

Noun clauses, cümlede nesne olarak kullanılabilir. Cümlede yüklem (fiilin) doğrudan etkilediği veya yöneldiği unsur noun clause olur. Fiilin tamamlayıcısı olarak görev yapar ve fiilden sonra gelir.

- ♦ I forgot **where I put my wallet.** (Nesne).
- ♦ Everybody knows **(that) tigers have striped fur**, but their skin also displays those characteristic markings. (Nesne)

Noun Clauses with That - After Some Verbs

Bazı fiillerden sonra gelen **that clause**, fiilin nesnesi olarak görev yapar ve genellikle düşünce, inanç, ifade veya algı fiilleriyle kullanılır.

admit	expect	realise	announce	explain
remember	believe	hope	reveal	claim
indicate	say	confirm	know	suggest
declare	predict	think	doubt	promise

- ♦ **It is believed that** when the flower blooms, it is a sign of a prolonged spell of fine weather.
- ♦ **We realized that** the instructions for the new task were unclear and needed a bit more detail.

Noun Clauses with That - After Some Adjectives

Bazı sıfatlardan sonra gelen **that clause**, sıfatın nedenini, açıklamasını veya tamamlayıcısını ifade eder. Genellikle duygu, yargı veya farkındalık bildiren sıfatlarla kullanılır.

afraid	certain	happy	sorry	amazed
confident	pleased	sure	angry	disappointed
proud	surprised	aware	glad	relieved

- ♦ **Historians are sure that** folk dancing existed even two hundred years ago.
- ♦ **They are proud that** their city has implemented a successful recycling program.

Noun Clauses with That - After Some Nouns

Bazı isimlerden sonra gelen **that clause**, ismi açıklamak, tamamlamak için kullanılır ve genellikle isimden hemen sonra gelir. Soyut kavramları ifade eden isimlerle kullanılır.

idea	impression	notion	relief	suggestion
belief	miracle	opinion	rumour	theory
fact	myth	pity	shame	wonder

- ♦ **It is a belief that** kindness makes a positive difference in people's lives.
- ♦ **The news that** a rare species of bird was spotted in the rainforest has excited researchers.

! İsim cümlecği özne olarak kullanılıyorsa **that** kelimesi **kaldırılmaz**.

- ◆ **That** she had won the scholarship was a surprise to all family. (Özne)

İsim cümlecği nesne olarak kullanılıyorsa **that** kelimesi **kaldırılabilir**.

- ◆ I heard (**that**) he would be here on Monday. (Nesne)

The fact that ile başlayan cümle özne durumundaysa **the fact that** yerine **that** kullanılabilir.

- ◆ **The fact that / That** the climate crisis is accelerating at an unprecedented rate must concern all of us. (Özne)

! That clause bir edatın (preposition) nesnesi durumundaysa **the fact that** **kullanılmalıdır.**

- ◆ Everybody is familiar **with the fact that** fruits are healthy as they are rich in vitamins necessary for the body.

Noun Clauses with If & Whether

Yes / No sorusu isim cümlecğine (noun clause) dönüştürülürken **whether** / **if** kullanılır.

- ◆ Does vitamin B12 benefit weight loss? People often wonder **whether** / **if** vitamin B12 benefits weight loss.

Or not, whether'dan sonra whether or not şeklinde kullanılabilir. Ancak if or not şeklinde birlikte kullanılmaz.

- ◆ I wonder **whether or not** Mark is studying well for the final exams.

Noun Clause cümlede özne durumunda ise, sadece **whether** kullanılabilir, **if** kullanılmaz.

- ◆ **Whether** diseases are genetically determined **or not** has been investigated by scientists with twin studies.

! / Noun clause, cümlede bir **preposition**'ın nesnesi olarak kullanıldığında, yalnızca **whether** bağlacı **kullanılabilir**.
If bu durumda **kullanılmaz**.

- ◆ There are different opinions **about whether or not** technological developments improve our daily lives.

Noun Clauses with a Question Word

Soru sözcükleri ile başlayan yapılar **noun clause** olarak kullanılabilir.

- ◆ Some employees care **how much they get paid** more than the flexibility of their working hours.

Öznenin sorulduğu **noun clause** yapılarında cümle dizilişi aynı kalır.

- ◆ Who is in charge of running the team? **Who is in charge of running the team** always matters.

- Ever Words in Noun Clauses

- **Ever** words (whatever, whoever, wherever, whenever, whichever, however) **noun clauses** oluşturmak için kullanılabilir.

- ◆ Every child can learn the language of **whichever culture they are born into**.
- ◆ Those with hearing loss often try to compensate by reading the lips of **whomever they are talking to**.
- ◆ Spray painting allows you to colour the walls of your bedroom **however you wish**.

MY NOTES

[illegible]

SPECIAL USES IN NOUN CLAUSES

Reduction in Noun Clauses

Noun clauses, soru kelimeleri (what, where, how, when, etc.) ve **whether** ile başlayan cümleler kısaltılarak ifade edilebilir. Kısaltma, **soru kelimesi+ to+V1(base form)** şeklinde ifade edilir. Kısaltma yapılabilmesi için temel cümle ve **noun clause** yapısının öznesi aynı olmalıdır.

- ◆ She asked **how he fixed** the problem.
She asked **how to fix** the problem.

Kısaltma yaparken **whether + to + V₁** (base form) şeklinde kullanılır. **If** kısaltma yaparken kullanılamaz.

- ◆ Depending on his performance, the board will decide **whether to renew** footballer's contract. (whether they will renew)
- ◆ Parents differ in their opinions on **whether to monitor** their kids' social media activity. (if to monitor)

Should, must, can, could gibi **modal** yapılarıyla kurulmuş cümlelerde kısaltma yapılabilir.

- ◆ People may have different ideas on **how they can manage a project**.
People may have different ideas on **how to manage** a project.
- ◆ Thinking rationally is the best way to figure out **what you should do**.
Thinking rationally is the best way to figure out **what to do**.

Subjunctive in Noun Clauses

Subjunctive, gerçek durumlardan ziyade varsayım, istek, dilek, öneri ve hayali durumları anlatmak için kullanılan bir yapıdır. Öznelerde fiilin yalın halinin kullanıldığı bu yapı çok yaygın değildir. Bunun yerine, **would** ve **should** gibi yapılar tercih edilir.

- ◆ The guide said it is **recommendable** that all passengers (should) **take** their private belongings with them.
It is a **necessity** that students (should) **bring** their course materials to school.

Some Verbs Used in Subjunctive

advise	decide	implore	prefer	require
ask	demand	insist	prescribe	resolve
beg	desire	instruct	propose	suggest
command	determine	order	recommend	urge

- ◆ Nearly all health experts **urge that everybody (should) reduce** their sugar intake to prevent many metabolic diseases.
- ◆ Her parents **demand that she (should) apologize** immediately for her rude behavior at the birthday party.

Some Adjectives Used in Subjunctive

advisable	desirable	mandatory	significant
best	essential	necessary	unthinkable
critical	imperative	obligatory	urgent
crucial	important	recommendable	vital

- ◆ For a start-up to be successful, **it is significant that it (should) have** an efficient website.
- ◆ **It is vital that everybody in the company (should) follow** the safety instructions carefully.

Some Nouns Used in Subjunctive

advice	hope	order	request
command	insistence	possibility	requirement
demand	necessity	proposal	suggestion
desire	obligation	recommendation	urgency

- ◆ It is a biological necessity that a person (should) get enough sleep to restore their physical functions.
- ◆ **It is a condition that applicants (should) pass** the entrance exam.

Subjunctive yapıyla olumsuz bir cümle kurmak için **not + infinitive** veya **shouldn't + infinitive** kullanılır.

- ◆ It is an **obligation** that visitors **shouldn't** touch any objects on display to ensure the protection of the valuable artefacts.
It is an **obligation** that visitors **not touch** any objects on display to ensure the protection of the valuable artefacts.

Temel cümlede yer alan eylem **past** olsa dahi **subjunctive** yapıda fiil yine yalın halde kullanılır.

- ♦ The World Health Organisation (WHO) strongly **recommended** that individuals **should maintain** a healthy diet.
- ♦ The World Health Organisation (WHO) strongly **recommended** that individuals **maintain** a healthy diet.

Subjunctive yapılar edilgen (passive) yapıyla birlikte kullanıldığında, edilgen cümlelerde kullandığımız **be** yalın halde kullanılır.

- ♦ The pharmacist **recommended** that these pills **should be taken** three times a day before meals.
- ♦ The pharmacist **recommended** that these pills **be taken** three times a day before meals.

So, Not and But Replacing a Noun Clause

So

Nesne görevinde bulunan isim cümlelerini kısaltmak amacıyla **so** kullanabiliriz.

- ♦ "Is the government preparing new legislation on social media?" asks one of the reporters.
The government spokesperson **told** the press **so**.
(The government spokesperson told the press **that the government is preparing new legislation on social media**.)

It appears / seems yapısı **it doesn't appear / seem** şeklinde olumsuz olarak da kullanılabilir.

- ♦ **A:** Do you think the air quality in this city is improving?
B: Based on the decrease in industrial emissions and clean energy policies, **it appears / seems so**.
(It seems **that the air quality in the city is improving**.)

Do so yapısı, kendisinden önce kurulan cümlede geçen bir eylemin yerine kullanılabilir.

- ♦ **A:** Why did you imply that you were responsible for the incident?
B: I **did so** because I wanted to solve the problem as soon as possible.

Not

Olumsuz bir isim cümlesi kurmak yerine **be afraid, believe, expect, suppose** gibi sözcüklerden sonra **not** sözcüğü getirerek kısa bir cümle kurabiliriz.

- ♦ **A:** Some people think that artificial intelligence has the potential to revolutionize industries and improve daily life.
B: I believe **not**.
(I **believe** that artificial intelligence **does not have** the potential to revolutionize industries and improve daily life.)

But

But bağlacı bir önceki cümleye göre zıt bir fikri veya durumu belirtmek için **but** + özne + yardımcı fiil dizilişiyle kullanılabilir.

- ♦ Most people think that the global economy is highly dependent on China, **but some experts in my country don't**.
(... **but some experts in my country don't believe** that global economy is highly dependent.)

Too and As Well Replacing a Noun Clause

Too

Aynı anlamı taşıyan iki olumlu cümleden ikincisinin sonuna **too** eklenerek "-de, -da" anlamı verilir. Bu kullanımlar **noun clause** yapılarına da karşılık gelebilir.

- ♦ She believes that we will succeed sooner or later, and I do **too**.

As Well

As well ifadesi hem anlam hem de cümle sonunda kullanımı bakımından **too** kullanımına benzer. **Too** ile kıyaslandığında daha **formal** (resmî) bir yapıdır.

- ♦ My friends thought that you lied to me, and I did **as well**.

So, Either and Neither / Nor Replacing a Noun Clause

So

- ♦ **A:** I hold the belief that promoting mental health awareness is imperative for a better community.
B: So do I.

Either

- ♦ **A:** Many believe that spending time on social media is a productive way to unwind, but I don't agree with that perspective.
B: I don't **either**.

So

- ♦ **A:** I can't admit that excessive gaming has had a positive impact on my productivity; it's only served as a distraction.
B: **Neither** can I.

REPORTED SPEECH

REPORTING SENTENCES

Bir kişinin söylediği söz, dolaysız (direct speech) veya dolaylı (indirect / reported) olarak aktarılabilir.

Direct Speech / Indirect Speech

Direct Speech

- “I worked at a restaurant in Australia in my youth before becoming a lawyer”, he said.

Indirect Speech

- He said he had worked at a restaurant in Australia in his youth before becoming a lawyer.

Say or Tell

! **Tell** sözcüğünden sonra sözün kime söylendiğinin belirtilmesi şarttır. **Say** sözcüğünden hemen sonra ise genellikle cümle gelir. **Say** kelimesinden sonra zamir kullanılırsa **say + to + pronoun** (zamir) şeklinde sıralanmalıdır.

- “You need to take the documents to the city hall yourself”, the secretary said.
The secretary **said** that I needed to take the documents to the city hall myself.
The secretary **said to me** that I needed to take the documents to the city hall myself.
The secretary **told me** that I needed to take the documents to the city hall myself.

Reported Speech yapısında aktarılan cümlelerde zamir, zaman ve yer ifadeleri gibi bazı yapılarda değişiklikler yapılması gerekebilir.

Subject Pronouns

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
I	he / she
you	I / he / she / we / they
we	they

- “**We** have found that most participants prefer coffee over tea in the study,” said the assistant.
The assistant said that **they** had found that most participants preferred coffee over tea in the study.

Object Pronouns

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
me	him / her
you	me / him / her / us / them
us	them

- “The project **we** are working on will provide **us** financial opportunities,” has said the engineer.
The engineer has said that the project **they** are working on will provide **them** financial opportunities.

Possessive Adjectives

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
my	his / her
your	my / his / her / our / their
our	their

- The manager said, “We are not interested in **your** offer.”
The manager said they were not interested in **our** offer.

Reflexive Pronouns

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
myself	himself / herself
yourself / yourselves	myself / himself / herself / ourselves / themselves
ourselves	themselves

- “I use some relaxation techniques to calm **myself** down,” said the participant in the survey.
The participant in the survey said that she used some relaxation techniques to calm **herself** down.

Tense Changes in Reported Speech

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Simple Present	Past Simple	Past Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Simple (Will)	would
Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Simple (be going to)	was / were going to
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	Future Continuous	would be V _{ing}
Past Simple	Past Perfect	Future Perfect	would have + V ₃
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	Future Perfect Continuous	would have + been + V _{ing}
Past Perfect	Past Perfect		

- ♦ “We **have measured** the effects of pollution on local water sources.”
The scientist reported that they **had measured** the effects of pollution on local water sources.

- ♦ “We **will** need to address the impacts of climate change on agriculture.”
The environmentalist argued that they **would** need to address the impacts of climate change on agriculture.

Reported Speech Without Tense Change

! Bilimsel gerçekler, genel doğrular ve kurallar **reported speech** ile aktarılırken zaman değişikliği **yapılmaz**.

- ♦ “The human body is made up of approximately 70% water.”
The expert said that the human body is made up of approximately 70% water.

! Aktarma fiili **Simple Present, Present Perfect, Simple Future** ise, aktarılan cümlelerin zamanında herhangi bir değişiklik **yapılmaz**.

- ♦ “I **am currently researching** the impact of social media on mental health,” **has said** the researcher.
The researcher **has said** that **he is currently researching** the impact of social media on mental health.

! Aktarılan cümledeki **would, would rather, would prefer, would like** gibi içinde **would** olan yapılar **reported speech** yapısında kullanılırken değişikliğe **uğramaz**.

- ♦ “We **would prefer** not to discuss that topic.”
They said they **would prefer** not to discuss that topic.
♦ “I **would like** to see the wildlife of the Sahara.”
Our geography teacher said he **would like** to see the wildlife of the Sahara.

! **If Clause Type-1** cümleleri, dolaylı anlatımda (reported / indirect speech) bir derece geçmiş zaman (past) olarak kullanılır. Buna karşın, **Type-2** ve **Type-3** cümleleri dolaylı anlatımda zaman yapıları değiştirilmeden aynı şekilde kullanılır.

- ♦ “If it rains, we **will** stay inside.”
He said that if it rained, they **would** stay inside.
♦ “If I had more time, I **would** learn a new language.”
She said that if she had more time, she **would** learn a new language.

Modal yapılar dolaylı anlatımda tabloda belirtildiği gibidir. Yanında * olan **modal** yapılarda değişiklik yapılmaz.

Other Changes in Reported Speech

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
will	would	don't have to	didn't have to
am / is / are going to	was / were going to	should / ought to / had better*	should / ought to / had better
can	could	may	might
could*	could	might*	might
must / have to	had to	used to*	used to

- ♦ “It **might** be possible to reduce the effects of deforestation by planting more trees,” said the conservationist.
The conservationist said that it **might** be possible to reduce the effects of deforestation by planting more trees.

Change of Time Expressions in Reported Speech

Zaman ifadelerindeki değişikliğin cümlelerin bağlamına ve konuşmacının niyetine bağlı olarak farklılık gösterebileceğine dikkat edilmelidir.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
today	that day
tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before / the previous day
the day before yesterday	two days before / earlier
last week / month / year / night	the previous week / month / year / night
yesterday morning / afternoon / evening	the previous morning / afternoon / evening
a year / month / week ago	a year / month / week before / the previous year / month / week
two years / months / weeks ago	two years / months / weeks before / two years / months / weeks earlier
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
next week / month / year	the following week / month / year
now	then, immediately

- ◆ "I'm not going to the art gallery **today**", said Tina.
Tina said that she was not going to the art gallery **that day**.
- ◆ Yesterday my cousin said, "I'll come and see you here at 9:30 **tomorrow**."
Yesterday my friend said he would come and see me there at 9:30 **the next / following day**.

Reporting Questions

! Soru cümleleri dolaylı anlatıma aktarılırken, ifade soru cümlesi olarak değil, düz cümle yapısında aktarılır.

- ◆ "What are the threats to the survival of the tigers?"
They asked **what the threats to the survival of the tigers were**.

! **Yes / No** soruları dolaylı anlatıma aktarılırken, aktarma ifadesinden sonra **if** veya **whether** kullanılır.

- ◆ "Do you need a comprehensive handbook of astronomy?" asked the librarian.
The librarian asked me **whether / if I needed** a comprehensive handbook of astronomy.

! Soru cümlelerini dolaylı anlatıma aktarırken, **say** ve **tell** sözcükleri yerine **want to know**, **wonder**, **ask**, **inquire** gibi fiiller tercih edilir. Bu fiillerden **ask** nesne zamiri alabilen bir fiildir.

- ◆ They **wondered** how the ancient civilization collapsed.
- ◆ The historian **wanted to know** if there were any surviving documents from the time period.
- ◆ He **asked me** to water the plants while he was away.

! Özne soruları dolaylı anlatıma aktarılırken cümlede öge dizilişi **değişmez**.

- ◆ **Who might be** the author of those manuscripts?
- ◆ The scholars asked **who might be** the author of those manuscripts.
- ◆ "**Who is coming** to the party?" Jack wanted to know who was coming to the party.
- ◆ Jack wanted to know **who was coming** to the party.

Reporting Imperatives

! Olumlu emir cümleleri **to + infinitive**, olumsuz emir cümleleri ise **not to + infinitive** yapısı kullanılarak aktarılır.

- ◆ "Study the data and draw your own conclusions."
The professor told us **to study** the data and draw our own conclusions.
- ◆ "Don't present your ideas without organising them in a coherent manner."
The teacher warned us **not to present** our ideas without organising them in a coherent manner.

Other Reporting Verbs

verb + to + infinitive

- ◆ "We will be on time for the meeting."
They **promised to be** on time for the meeting.
- ◆ She **agreed to meet** me at the coffee shop.
- ◆ He **offered to give** me a ride home.
- ◆ They **promised to be** on time for the meeting.
- ◆ She **refused to sign** the contract.
- ◆ He **decided to take** a year off from work.
- ◆ They **planned to visit** their grandparents over the weekend.
- ◆ The company **claimed to have** the best customer service.
- ◆ The protesters **demand to speak** with the mayor.
- ◆ The robber **threatened to harm** the hostages.
- ◆ He **tends to forget** his keys when he's in a hurry.

verb + somebody + to + infinitive

- ◆ "You can take the day off."
My boss **allowed me to take** the day off.
- ◆ The doctor **advised me to get** more exercise.
- ◆ My boss **allowed me to take** the day off.
- ◆ He **asked his neighbour to water** his plants while he was away.
- ◆ She **begged her parents to let** her go to the concert.
- ◆ My teacher **encouraged me to apply** for the scholarship.
- ◆ She **invited me to go** on a trip with her family.
- ◆ He **persuaded his friend to join** the club.
- ◆ She **reminded me to call** my mother on her birthday.
- ◆ The customer **requested the waiter to bring** him a glass of water.
- ◆ The teacher **ordered the students to be quiet** during the test.
- ◆ The coach **taught the players to work** together as a team.
- ◆ The boss **told the employees to finish** the project by Friday.
- ◆ The coach **urged the team to play** their best in the championship game.
- ◆ The teacher **warned the students not to cheat** on the exam.

verb + that clause

- ◆ "The meeting has been cancelled."
She **explained that** the meeting had been cancelled.
- ◆ He **acknowledged that** he had made a mistake.
- ◆ She **admitted that** she was wrong.
- ◆ They **agreed that** the project needed more work.
- ◆ The speaker **asserted that** climate change is a real threat.
- ◆ The company **claimed that** their product was the best on the market.
- ◆ He **conceded that** he had lost the argument.
- ◆ The doctor **confirmed that** the patient was in good health.
- ◆ She **denied that** she had stolen the money.
- ◆ She **explained that** the meeting had been cancelled.
- ◆ The report **indicated that** the economy was improving.
- ◆ The teacher **informed the students that** there would be a quiz.
- ◆ He **insisted that** he was telling the truth.
- ◆ He **mentioned that** he had seen the movie before.
- ◆ The article **noted that** there were several possible solutions.
- ◆ The researcher **observed that** the monkeys were social animals.
- ◆ The teacher **pointed out that** the assignment was due on Friday.
- ◆ The newspaper **reported that** the earthquake had caused extensive damage.
- ◆ He **suggested that** they go to the beach for the weekend.

verb (somebody) + preposition + gerund

- ◆ “Thank you for helping with my homework.”
She **thanked him for helping** with her homework.
- ◆ He **accused her of lying** to him.
- ◆ She **admitted to stealing** the money.
- ◆ She **apologized for being** late.
- ◆ He **blamed his assistant for making** the mistake.
- ◆ He **boasted about having** won the game.
- ◆ She **complained about doing** all the house work.
- ◆ He **confessed to cheating** on the exam.
- ◆ She **insisted on getting** a refund.
- ◆ He **objected to being** chosen for the contest without his consent.
- ◆ He **prevented her from leaving** the room.
- ◆ They **protested against having** to work for long hours.
- ◆ She **thanked him for helping** with her homework.
- ◆ She **warned him against investing** in the company.

verb + gerund

- ◆ "I enjoy reading my books."
He **enjoyed reading** his books.
- ◆ He **admitted cheating** on the exam.
- ◆ She **appreciated receiving** the gift.
- ◆ He **avoids eating** fast food.
- ◆ She **is considering studying** abroad.
- ◆ She **delayed submitting** her report.
- ◆ He **denied stealing** the money.
- ◆ He **enjoys playing** tennis.
- ◆ He **mentioned meeting** her at the party.
- ◆ He **doesn't mind working** on weekends.
- ◆ The doctor **recommends quitting** smoking.
- ◆ He **regrets not studying** harder.
- ◆ He **suggests taking** a break.

MY NOTES

[illegible]



TYPES OF DETERMINERS

Determiners (belirteçler), isimlerin önünde kullanılan kelimelerdir ve isimlerin anlamını daha spesifik hale getirmek veya sınırlarını belirlemek için kullanılır. **Determiners**, ismin kim tarafından, ne kadar, hangi türde, hangi belirli durumda kullanıldığını netleştirir.

DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLES: A, AN, THE

İngilizce dil bilgisinde bir **determiner** olan **article** (tanımlık) kullanımı, isimlerin anlamını ve belirli bir bağlamdaki işlevini netleştirmeyi sağlar. **Articles** (a, an, the), isimlerin **indefinite** (belirsiz) veya **definite** (belirli) olmasını ifade eder.

The Indefinite Article: A, An

A ve **An**, belirli olmayan veya daha önce bahsedilmemiş tekil isimlerden önce kullanılır.

♦ We do not need **an** expensive hotel for a relaxing holiday. ♦ Eating **a** banana **a** day is beneficial to one's well-being.

Bir türü temsil etmek amacıyla, o türün herhangi bir üyesinden bahsederken kullanılır.

♦ **A** snake can open its mouth up to 150 degrees. ♦ **A** kangaroo is the symbol of Australia.

What ve **such** ile yapılan ünlem cümlelerinde kullanılır.

♦ **What a** lovely bird! ♦ **Such an** old tortoise!

Birim belirtirken ölçü, miktar veya fiyat gibi kavramları ifade etmek için kullanılır.

♦ The running speed of Jack's car is nearly **80 km an hour**.
♦ You can buy these avocados by paying each of them **a** dollar.

Bazı hastalık isimlerinden, örneğin, **a cold** (soğuk algınlığı) veya **a fever** (ateş) bahsederken kullanılır.

♦ You can benefit from ginger when you suffer from **a sore throat** problem.
♦ Sue has been suffering from **a toothache** for two days.

Kesir ifade eden bazı durumlarda kullanılır.

♦ Over **a quarter of** Germany's inhabitants have immigrant roots, according to a report.
♦ Approximately **a third of** the Earth is covered with land.

The Definite Article: The

Bir şeyden ikinci kez bahsederken kullanılır.

♦ We visited **a museum** during our trip. **The museum** had an impressive collection of ancient artifacts.
♦ Tom was given **a toy car** for his birthday last Sunday, and he has been playing with **the car** occasionally since then.

Konuşan ve dinleyen kişinin hangi nesneden bahsedildiğini bildiği durumlarda kullanılır.

♦ Could you open **the window**, please? Let's get some fresh air.
♦ Dad, can I borrow **the bicycle** for tomorrow?

Sıfatlarla birlikte kullanıldığında belirli bir özelliği taşıyan grubun tamamını ifade eder.

♦ The charity organisation provides **the poor** with the food they need.
♦ Helping **the elderly** will make you feel better.

Soyadlarla birlikte kullanıldığında bir ailenin tamamını ifade eder.

♦ **The Gibsons** are a lovely family and enjoy spending time together.
♦ **The Wilsons** watch a movie every Saturday evening.

Genellikle bulaşıcı veya belirli bir hastalık kategorisi olarak kabul edilen kızamık, grip gibi isimlerde kullanılır.

♦ **The flu** is highly contagious and spreads rapidly during the winter months.
♦ When she was a child, she caught **the measles**, but thankfully, she recovered quickly.

İcatlardan söz ederken kullanılır.

♦ **The telescope** gives us the opportunity to view the outside of the world.
♦ Many people still use **the radio** to listen to the news today.

Yön gösteren kelimelerle birlikte kullanılır.

♦ Birds that nest in **the Northern** Hemisphere tend to migrate in spring.
♦ İzmir is located in **the west** of Türkiye.

Birden fazla bölgeden, adalardan veya eyaletlerden oluşan ülke isimlerinin başında kullanılır.

♦ **The Philippines** is justifiably famous for its beautiful beaches and delicious food.
♦ **The Netherlands** is home to many old and fantastic windmills.

Okyanus, boğaz, deniz, nehir, kanal, akarsu, çöl isimleriyle birlikte kullanılır. ♦ Filling nearly all of northern Africa, the Sahara Desert has a total area of some 3,320,000 square miles. ♦ The Suez Canal is an artificial sea-level waterway in Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.
Takimada, sıradağ ve göl gruplarından bahsederken kullanılır. ♦ The Fuji Five Lakes are located around Mount Fuji. ♦ The Andes Mountains are the most extended continental mountain range in the world.
Gazete ve gemi isimleriyle birlikte kullanılır. ♦ The first English Daily newspaper, The Daily Courant , was published from 1702 to 1735. ♦ The wreckage of the Titanic took almost 73 years to be found.
On ve yüz yıllık dönemlerden bahsederken kullanılır. ♦ Leonardo da Vinci is one of the most famous figures of the 1500s . ♦ Computer scientists' research at CERN in Switzerland in the late 1980s resulted in the creation of the World Wide Web.
Eserler, tarihi yerler ve müzelerden bahsederken kullanılır. ♦ I suggest you rent an audio guide while visiting the Mona Lisa in the Louvre Museum . ♦ The Giza Pyramids are among the most significant structures ever built.
Bütün bir ulusu ifade ederken kullanılır. ♦ The Turks are known for their hospitality, passion for food, and patriotism for their country. ♦ The Japanese have the world's highest lifespan.
Okul, hastane, üniversite gibi kelimelerin, bir bina ya da nesne olarak ifade edildiği durumlarda kullanılır. ♦ Seeing that he was in need of help, I took him to the hospital urgently. ♦ The school has a colourful playground for children to play with each other.
Ülke adlarıyla birlikte kullanılan republic, union, kingdom gibi kelimelerden önce kullanılır. ♦ " The Turkish Republic will be happy, prosperous and victorious." M. Kemal ATATÜRK ♦ The United Kingdom is a country in northwestern Europe, off the northwestern coast of the continental mainland.
Bir türü tanımlarken kullanılır. ♦ The Van cat is famous for its blue and amber eyes. ♦ The wolf is not as dangerous as it is thought.

Zero Article

Zero Article belirli durumlarda a, an ya da the tanımlık belirteçlerinden hiçbirinin kullanılmadığını ifade eder.
Belirli bir bireyi ya da nesneyi değil, tüm grup ya da kavramı ifade ederken tanımlık belirteçlerinden hiçbirini kullanılmaz. ♦ Child should be encouraged to do experiments to evoke curiosity. ♦ Water plays a crucial role in various aspects of society, including agriculture, industry, and environmental balance.
Soyut kavramlardan bahsederken o ismin önünde tanımlık belirteçlerinden hiçbirini kullanılmaz. ♦ Empathy is a virtue that can lead to greater understanding. ♦ Honesty is the foundation of any strong relationship.
Bazı hastalık isimleri ile tanımlık belirteçlerinden hiçbirini kullanılmaz. ♦ She has been battling cancer for years, but her determination is truly inspiring. ♦ Diabetes is a common health issue that requires careful management and a healthy lifestyle.
Diller ve spor dallarından bahsederken tanımlık belirteçlerinden hiçbirini kullanılmaz. ♦ English is widely spoken in many countries. ♦ She plays football every weekend.
Günlerden, aylardan ve genel tatillerden bahsederken tanımlık belirteçlerinden hiçbirini kullanılmaz. ♦ We will meet on Monday to discuss the project. ♦ Summer holiday is my favourite time of year.
Toplu taşıma araçlarından bahsederken by ile birlikte tanımlık belirteçlerinden hiçbirini kullanılmaz. ♦ She goes to work by bus every morning ♦ He travelled by train across the country.
Özel durumdan ziyade, yemek türünün geneline işaret ederken tanımlık belirteçlerinden hiçbirini kullanılmaz. ♦ Breakfast is the most important meal of the day. ♦ I love pasta for dinner.
Bir kişiyi tanımlamak için ünvan veya pozisyon isimleri ile tanımlık belirteçlerinden hiçbirini kullanılmaz. ♦ He was elected president last year. ♦ She was appointed manager of the team last month.

USE OF QUANTIFIERS

Quantifiers (miktar belirleyiciler), bir isimden önce gelerek o ismin miktarını veya derecesini ifade eden kelimelerdir. Hem sayılabilir (countable) hem de sayılamaz (uncountable) isimlerle kullanılabilirler ve kullanılan **quantifier**, ismin türüne ve cümledeki bağlama göre değişiklik gösterir.

Sadece Sayılabilen İsimlerle Kullanılan Miktar Belirleyiciler

Quantifier	Tekil	Çoğul	Örnekler
a couple of		✓	Mike threw away a couple of his uniforms , which reminded him of his tough days.
a / the majority of (the)		✓	A majority of people are involved in sports for recreation and fitness.
a number of		✓	A number of questions about the nature of truth are still the subject of contemporary discussions.
both (of) (the)		✓	Lucy greeted both (of the) managers with exaggerated movements and a dazzling smile.
each	✓		Each cell type is specialised in the performance of a specific function, either exclusively or typically.
each (of) (the)		✓	Each of these teaching techniques has its own strengths.
either	✓		There's a cafe on either side of the street.
either (of) (the)		✓	Either of her books was / were filmed, and they are among the most viewed movies on TV.
every	✓		Every member of our school's football team was awarded the scholarship by the principal.
one of the		✓	One of the primary causes of obesity is consuming too much sugar.
neither	✓		We were given two options, but neither documentary was educational enough to write a report about.
neither (of) (the)		✓	Neither of the children can speak the language of the country they have migrated.
the / an entire		✓	She has an entire childhood full of good memories.
(only) a few (of) (the)		✓	(Only) a few (of the) planets can be visible from Earth with the naked eye.
few (of) (the)		✓	Few measures were taken against the flood; therefore, many people were left stranded.
many (of) (the)		✓	Many (of the) minerals which make the soil more fertile are found near volcanoes.
several (of) (the)		✓	During sleep, several (of the) hormones are released into the bloodstream.

Sadece Sayılamayan İsimlerle Kullanılan Miktar Belirleyiciler

Quantifier	Örnekler
a great / large amount of	♦ A great amount of salt is produced from Salt Lake, which is nearly the total supply of Türkiye's need.
a good / great deal of	♦ A great deal of research continues to be done on electric cars.
(only) a little (of the)	♦ Benjamin Franklin said, "Beware of little expenses; a little leak will sink a great ship."
little (of the)	♦ It seems that a drought will occur as we've had little rain this year.
much	♦ People didn't show much interest in the concert. For this reason, it had to be cancelled.

SOME / ANY / NO / MANY / MUCH

some	Olumlu cümlelerde hem sayılabilen hem de sayılamayan isimlerle biraz, birkaç anlamında kullanılır. ♦ I bought some apples from the market.
	Soru cümlelerinde teklif ve rica ifadelerinde kullanılır. ♦ Would you like some coffee?
any	Olumsuz cümleler ve soru cümlelerinde hem sayılabilen hem de sayılamayan isimlerle hiç anlamında kullanılır. ♦ We couldn't find any solutions to the issue.
	Olumlu cümlelerde herhangi bir anlamında kullanılır. ♦ You can ask any questions during the meeting.
no	Olumlu cümle yapısında ancak olumsuz anlamda hem sayılabilen hem de sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır. ♦ She has no time to waste as there are a few days left before the deadline. ♦ We found no mistakes in the report so we can sign it.

many	Olumlu, olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinde sayılabilen isimlerle çok anlamında kullanılır. ♦ The proposal was met with many objections from the committee. ♦ Why do many people choose to work from home?
much	Olumsuz cümlelerde ve soru cümlelerinde sayılamayan isimlerle çok anlamında kullanılır. ♦ They didn't show much interest in the new proposal.
	Olumlu cümlelerde genellikle sevmek, istemek gibi fiillerle birlikte çok anlamındaki zarflara eşlik eder. ♦ We appreciate your help so much .

Hem Sayılabilen Hem De Sayılamayan İsimlerle Kullanılan Miktar Belirleyiciler

Quantifier	Örnekler
a lot of / lots of (the)	♦ The research paper referenced a lot of / lots of sources to build a strong foundation.(countable) ♦ A stuntman's life sometimes includes a lot of / lots of danger because they risk their lives, especially in action scenes. (uncountable)
all (of) (the)	♦ All infants and toddlers are the best copycats as they imitate their parents and even their surroundings. (countable) ♦ All (of the) evidence pointed to the same conclusion. (uncountable)
any (of the)	♦ Do you face any difficulties while expressing yourself to others? (countable) ♦ Any (of the) sunlight streaming through the window is enough to brighten the whole room. (uncountable)
enough (of) (the)	♦ He brought enough chairs to accommodate the entire audience. (countable) ♦ Getting enough (of the) healthy fats is essential for maintaining skin flexibility and moisture. (uncountable)
much of the	♦ Alternative fuels and renewable energy can provide much of the necessary reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. (countable) ♦ Much of the profit he got in the first couple of years after setting up his business is the result of his dedication and hard work. (uncountable)
most (of the)	♦ Most (of the) chairs in the conference room were already taken, but a few near the back were still available. (countable) ♦ Most (of the) furniture was rearranged to make space for the event, but the large table in the center remained exactly where it was. (uncountable)
no	♦ When they arrived at the remote village, they were surprised to find no people around. (countable) ♦ With a busy work schedule and numerous responsibilities, she found herself with no time to spend on leisure activities or personal hobbies. (uncountable)
none of the	♦ After searching through the entire catalogue, she realised that none of the options met her specific requirements for the project. (countable) ♦ None of the information provided in the report was accurate, so it confused the team members. (uncountable)
plenty of (the)	♦ Plenty of the vegetables from the garden were ripe and ready to be picked, but we decided to leave some for the weekend harvest. (countable) ♦ There's plenty of excitement in the air as we anticipate the upcoming event. (uncountable)
some (of the)	♦ Some (of the) students who attended the workshop stayed behind to ask questions, while others left as soon as it ended. (countable) ♦ Some (of the) flour was left unused after baking, so I stored it in an airtight container for next time. (uncountable)
a large / small quantity of	♦ The warehouse received a large quantity of new products , and the staff worked diligently to organise and stock them on the shelves. (countable) ♦ The scientist only needed a small quantity of water to conduct the experiment successfully. (uncountable)



DISTRIBUTIVE DETERMINERS

None

Hiçbiri anlamına gelir, hem sayılabilen hem de sayılamayan isimlerle birlikte kullanılabilir. Bir ismi niteleyecekse devamında **of** ve bir belirteç kullanılmalıdır. Kendisinden sonra çoğul bir isim kullanıldığında fiil tekil veya çoğul olabilir.

♦ **None of the projects are / is** financially feasible.

None ile kurulan cümleler yapıcı olumlu, anlamca olumsuzdur. Devamında bir belgisiz zamir kullanılacaksa genellikle **any** grubundan bir sözcükle kullanılır.

♦ **None of** what has been said here will be concealed from **any** member.

All

All çoğul veya tekil bir isim ile kullanılabilir ve bütün, hepsi anlamına gelir. Genelleme ifade ederse isim çoğul olmalıdır.

♦ **All infants and toddlers** are the best copy-cats as they imitate their parents and even their surroundings.

All kelimesi ile isim arasında bir belirteç kullanılabilir.

♦ Most of the students can answer **all these questions**.

All kelimesinden sonra nesne zamiri (object pronoun) kullanılırsa **of** kullanılmalıdır.

♦ The students attended their final exam yesterday and **all of them** passed it.

All kelimesi nesne durumundaki kişi zamirinden sonra da kullanılabilir.

♦ He collected the papers and organized **them all**.

All + relative clause: Her şey ya da tek şey anlamında kullanılabilir.

♦ **All that glitters** is not gold.

Olumsuz cümlelerde genellikle özne olarak **all + isim** yerine **not all + olumlu fiil** kullanılır.

♦ **Not all** movies **are** entertaining.

Whole

Sayılabilen tekil isimlerle birlikte kullanılan **whole** tüm, bütün anlamına gelir.

♦ Atatürk dedicated his **whole life** to the development of his nation.

A Whole

Sayılabilen tekil isimlerle birlikte kullanılan **a whole**, bütün bir anlamına gelir.

♦ Having worked for **a whole Sunday**, Liza looked worn out.

! The, my, his, this... gibi belirteçler **whole** yapısından önce, **all** yapısından sonra kullanılır. **All** kelimesi zaman ifadeleri ile kullanıldığında **the** alır; fakat **whole** kullanıldığında önüne mutlaka bir belirteç (the, her, a, my...) alır.

♦ I waited **all (the) week** for him to get in touch with me.

♦ I waited **the whole week** for him to get in touch with me.

! Çoğul isimlerle birlikte kullanıldığında whole ve all kelimeleri arasında anlam farkı vardır.

♦ **All buildings** on this street were destroyed by the earthquake that happened last week. (every single one of them)

♦ **The whole building** was destroyed by the earthquake that happened last week. (the entire building)

Both

Her ikisi de anlamına gelir. Sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle birlikte kullanılır ve fiil daima çoğuldur.

♦ The psychologist says that **both children are** suffering from stress and emotional agony.

Özne veya nesne konumunda tek başına da kullanılabilir fakat fiil daima çoğuldur.

♦ **Both were** invited to the party.

Both nesne zamirleriyle kullanıldığında **of** alır ve zamirden önce ve sonra da kullanılabilir.

♦ I spoke to **both of them / them both** about the issue.

Both özneyi nitelendiriyorsa öznenin başında olduğu gibi öznedenden sonra da kullanılabilir. Ancak cümlelerin fiili **be** ise **both** fiilden sonra kullanılmalıdır.

- ♦ **Both students** / The students **both** passed the exam.
- ♦ They **are both** ready for the trip.

Half

Yarısı anlamına gelir, hem sayılabilen hem de sayılamayan isimlerle birlikte kullanılabilir. Kendisinden sonra çoğul bir isim kullanıldığında fiil çoğul, sayılamayan isim kullanıldığında fiil tekil olur.

- ♦ More than **half the hungry** people in the world live in nations where there are economic downturns.

Half kelimesi genel anlam ifade etmediği için kendisinden sonra bir belirteç kullanılır.

- ♦ **Half the students** in the class are absent today.

All yapısında olduğu gibi **half** yapısı ile birlikte de **of** kullanmak zorunlu değildir.

- ♦ **Half the population** prefers online shopping.

Half kelimesinden sonra sayılabilen tekil isim gelirse; o ismin yarısı anlamına gelir.

- ♦ **Half an hour** is enough to complete the task.

Nesne zamirlerinden önce her zaman **half of** kullanılır.

- ♦ Though Sue had little money in her purse, she gave **half of it** to us.

No More

Artık anlamına gelir. Daha önceden var olan bir durumun, olayın artık değiştiği anlamına gelir. Yapıca olumlu, anlamca olumsuz cümlelerde kullanılır.

- ♦ **No more** excuses will be accepted after today.

Each

Her biri anlamına gelir ve sayılabilen tekil isimlerle birlikte kullanılır.

- ♦ **Each** cell type is specialised in the performance of a specific function, either exclusively or typically.

Each ile özneye vurgu yapılmak isteniyorsa öznedenden sonra kullanılabilir.

- ♦ The students **each** received a certificate for their performance.

Each tek başına hem özne hem de nesne olarak da kullanılabilir.

- ♦ **Each** will be given a chance to speak.
- ♦ The teacher handed out the books and asked us to read **each**.

Every

Her, bütün anlamına gelir ve sayılabilen tekil isimlerle birlikte kullanılır.

- ♦ **Every member** of our school's football team was awarded the scholarship by the principal.

Every yalnızca sıfat olarak kullanılır ve yapı olarak olmasa da anlam olarak **all** ile benzerlik gösterir.

- ♦ Another similar organism is created by **every organism**, and this phenomenon is referred to as reproduction.
(Another similar organism is created by all organisms ...)

Every her iki günde bir, her üç ayda bir gibi zaman zarflarını oluşturmak için kullanılabilir. Bu durumlarda **every** kendisinden sonra **plural** bir isim alır.

- ♦ The doctor recommends a check-up **every six months**.

Every kelimesi **nearly, almost, practically, virtually** gibi zarflarla sıklık kullanılır.

- ♦ **Virtually every question** in the exam was related to the topic we studied.

Olumsuz olarak kullanılmak istenirse başına **not** almalıdır.

- ♦ **Not every day** is a good day, but we keep going.

Either

İki şeyden biri anlamına gelir, sayılabilen tekil isimlerle kullanılır.

- ♦ They came up with two different strategies, but I think **either strategy** is potentially damaging, and it will lead us nowhere.

Eğer anlamı açıksa **either** tek başına nesne veya özne olarak kullanılabilir.

- ◆ She came up with two different ideas, and **either** is feasible.

Neither

İki şeyden hiç biri anlamına gelir, sayılabilen tekil isimlerle kullanılır. Yapıcı olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır fakat anlamca olumsuzdur.

- ◆ We were given only two options to analyse, but **neither documentary** was educational enough to write a report about.

Eğer anlamı açıksa **neither** da **either** gibi tek başına nesne veya özne olarak kullanılabilir.

- ◆ We looked at two hotels, but **neither** is available.

Determiners and Quantifiers Used with or without “Of”

Each Of

Each kelimesinden sonra kullanılan ismin önünde bir belirteç (the, this...) varsa **of** ile birlikte kullanılmalıdır fakat kullanılan isim çoğul, fiil ise tekil olmalıdır.

- ◆ **Each of these** teaching techniques **has** its own strengths.

Each kelimesi nesne zamirleriyle kullanılırsa devamında **of** kullanılmalı ve fiil tekil olmalıdır.

- ◆ **Each of us** **knows** how our bodies are influenced by the excessive consumption of fatty foods.

One Of

Biri anlamına gelen **one of** başında bir belirteç olan çoğul isimlerle ve nesne zamirleriyle birlikte kullanılır; fakat fiil tekildir.

- ◆ An increased vulnerability to viruses **is one of the side effects** of the medicine.

Every One Of

Every tek başına **of** ile kullanılmaz. Bir nesne zamiri veya çoğul bir isimle birlikte **every one of** şeklinde kullanılır ve fiil tekil olur.

- ◆ **Every one of** the chairs **needs** to be fixed.

Any Of

Any kelimesinden sonra kullanılan ismin başında bir belirteç veya nesne zamiri varsa **any of** ya da **any one of** şeklinde kullanılabilir.

- ◆ Scarlett wondered if **any of her** students had ever participated in European projects.
- ◆ You can choose **any one of the dresses** for the party.

Most Of

Çoğu anlamına gelen **most** kelimesinin devamında gelen ismin önünde bir belirteç varsa **of** ile birlikte kullanılır.

- ◆ Due to bad eating habits, **most of the Americans** fight with obesity.

Several Of

Birkaç anlamına gelen **several** kendisinden sonra belirteçle kullanılan çoğul bir isim alırsa **of** ile kullanılır.

- ◆ **Several of the injured people** had to be provided with comprehensive plastic surgery.

Neither Of

Neither kelimesinden sonra kullanılan ismin önünde bir belirteç varsa **of** ile birlikte kullanılmalıdır; fakat kullanılan isim çoğul olmalıdır, fiil ise tekil veya çoğul olabilir.

- ◆ I don't believe a word they will say because **neither of these children expresses / express** the reality.

Neither kelimesi nesne zamirleriyle kullanılırsa devamında **of** kullanılmalıdır.

- ◆ **Neither of us** could have predicted the outcome of the meeting.

Either Of

Either kelimesinden sonra kullanılan ismin önünde bir belirteç varsa **of** ile birlikte kullanılmalıdır fakat kullanılan isim çoğul, fiil ise tekil olmalıdır.

- ◆ **Either of her books** **was** filmed, and they are among the most viewed movies on TV.

Either kelimesi nesne zamirleriyle kullanılırsa devamında **of** kullanılmalıdır.

- ◆ Things are not easy for **either of us** these days; we are dealing with many difficulties.



CLOZE TEST

Cloze test bölümünde bir paragraf içerisinde 5 boşluk yer alır ve her bir boşluk için bir soru sorulur. Beş sorudan oluşan bu bölümde gramer, kelime ve edat soruları yer almaktadır.

Cloze test bölümünde yer alan gramer soruları genellikle **tenses**, **participles** ve **conjunctions** kullanımları ile ilgilidir.

♦ **Tense (Örnek Soru / 2022 YDT):** While the mystery of her fate (20)---- much speculation about the events surrounding it, the facts remain largely unknown.

Cevap: While the mystery of her fate **has raised** much speculation about the events surrounding it, the facts remain largely unknown.

♦ **Participle (Örnek Soru / 2024 YDT):** New Zealand has become the first country ever (16)---- this invasive butterfly species.

Cevap: New Zealand has become the first country ever **to eliminate** ever this invasive butterfly species.

♦ **Conjunction (Örnek Soru / 2023 YDT):** (17)----, one problem with fossil fuels is that when burned for energy, they release carbon dioxide and other gases.

Cevap: **However**, one problem with fossil fuels is that when burned for energy, they release carbon dioxide and other gases.

Cloze test bölümünde yer alan kelime sorularında **phrasal verb** (deyimsele ifade) soruları da yer alabilir.

♦ **(Örnek Soru / 2023 YDT):** That is why people will have to (20)---- a diversity of fuel sources to produce energy in the future.

Cevap: That is why people will have to **rely on** a diversity of fuel sources to produce energy in the future.

♦ **(Örnek Soru / 2021 YDT):** The driving force behind the project, John Roebling died, and then his son Washington (17)----.

Cevap: The driving force behind the project, John Roebling died, and then his son Washington **took over**.

Cloze test bölümünde hemen her yıl bir **preposition** (edat) sorusu sorulmaktadır.

♦ **(Örnek Soru / 2024 YDT):** New Zealand's Department of Conservation has reported that the caterpillar feeds (19)---- a wide range of host plants and will completely defoliate a plant, and it can travel more than 100 metres to find another.

Cevap: New Zealand's Department of Conservation has reported that the caterpillar feeds **on** a wide range of host plants and will completely defoliate a plant, and it can travel more than 100 metres to find another.

♦ **(Örnek Soru / 2023 YDT):** Namely, extracting the fuels and processing them (18)---- their final forms require fossil fuels, and thus produce carbon dioxide.

Cevap: Namely, extracting the fuels and processing them **into** their final forms require fossil fuels, and thus produce carbon dioxide.

Cloze Test Çözümünde Nelere Dikkat Edilmelidir?

Metni İyi Anlamak:

! Metni baştan sona kadar dikkatlice okumak, genel bağlamını anlamaya çalışmak ve boşlukları doldurmadan önce metnin bütününe kavramak önemlidir. Metnin bütününe kavramak tüm soruların doğru çözümü için kritiktir.

Metin Bütünlüğüne Dikkat Etmek:

! Özellikle **tense** ve **participle** sorularının çözümünde metnin gramer bütünlüğüne dikkat etmek önemlidir. Boşluk için kullanılacak fiilin çekimi metin ile uyumlu olmalıdır.

Boşluğun Bulunduğu Cümledeki Bağlaçlara Dikkat Etmek:

! Boşluğun bulunduğu cümlede yer alan bağlaçlar doğru cevabı bulmak için yardımcı olabilir. Örneğin cümle zıtlık bağlacı ile başlamışsa bu anlatıma uygun şekilde cümleyi tamamlamak önemlidir.

Bağlam İpuçlarına Dikkat Etmek:

! Boşlukları doldururken, önceki ve sonraki cümlelere dikkat edilmelidir. Örneğin, bir boşluktan önce belirli bir konudan bahsediliyorsa, o konuyla ilgili bir kelime veya ifade boşluğu doldurmak için kullanılabilir.

Tekrar Kontrol Etmek:

! Tüm boşlukları doldurduktan sonra, cevaplar tekrar gözden geçirilmelidir. Doğru cevabın metnin akışına uygun olup olmadığından emin olunmalıdır. Eğer zaman varsa bir kez daha gözden geçirmek faydalı olabilir.



SENTENCE COMPLETION QUESTIONS

Sentence completion sorularında verilen cümlelerin boş bırakılan kısmının uygun ifade ile tamamlanması beklenir. Bu soruların çözümünde **conjunctions** ve **relative clause** yapıları önemlidir.

Dikkat etmeniz gereken yapılar ve ipuçları:

- 1 Zamirler ve Referans İfadeleri:** Cümlelerin içinde kullanılan zamirlerin, önceki veya sonraki cümlede bahsedilen kavramlara uygun şekilde referans yapması gerekir. Bu nedenle, eksik cümleyi tamamlarken bu referansları doğru bir şekilde belirlemek önemlidir.

♦ (Örnek Soru / 2022 YDT / Soru 25): ---, **we** are more likely to select healthy food options.

Cevap: If **we** make a choice to think positively about our bodies, regardless of our shape or size, **we** are more likely to select healthy food options.

♦ (Örnek Soru / 2020 YDT / Soru 26): Obese people usually eat more than those of average weight, ---.

Cevap: Obese people usually eat more than **those of average weight**, yet they often believe that they eat less than **others**.

- 2 Zıtlık Bağlaçları ve Geçiş Kelimeleri:** Cümle tamamlama sorularının çözümünde bağlaç bilgisi çok önemlidir. Çünkü cümlelerin hem anlam hem de dilbilgisi açısından doğru tamamlanabilmesi için uygun bağlaçların ya da geçiş kelimelerinin kullanılması gerekir. Son yıllarda sınavda cümle tamamlama sorularının birçoğu zıtlık bağlaçlarını içermektedir.

♦ (Örnek Soru / 2023 YDT / Soru 22): **Despite** the popularity of low-carb diets in society, ---.

Cevap: **Despite** the popularity of low-carb diets in society, most food science experts recommend that adult humans get the majority of their energy from carbohydrates.

♦ (Örnek Soru / 2024 YDT / Soru 24): ---; **however**, humans cause a great deal of harm to them by overharvesting their limited resources and polluting them with oil and plastics.

Cevap: The oceans regulate the climate, provide us with food, and produce at least half of the world's oxygen; **however**, humans cause a great deal of harm to them by overharvesting their limited resources and polluting them with oil and plastics.

- 3 Sebep ve Koşul Bağlaçları:** Sınavda cümle tamamlama sorularında sebep ve koşul anlatan bağlaçlar ve geçiş kelimeleri de yer almaktadır.

♦ (Örnek Soru / 2022 YDT / Soru 23): **Even if** infants are well cared for during the first two years of life, ---.

Cevap: **Even if** infants are well cared for during the first two years of life, their future development will be hampered if they do not continue getting the nurturing they need.

♦ (Örnek Soru / 2020 YDT / Soru 22): **Because** people usually do not want to participate in surveys, ---.

Cevap: **Because** people usually do not want to participate in surveys, some researchers offer participants a motivational reward to complete a survey.

- 4 Zaman (Tense) Uyumu:** Eğer cümlede zaman belirleyiciler varsa, eksik cümleyi tamamlarken bu zamana uygun bir tense kullanmak önemlidir. Örneğin, geçmiş zaman belirleyicileriyle başlayan bir cümlede, eksik cümleyi geçmiş zamanda tamamlamak gerekir.

♦ (Örnek Soru / 2021 YDT / Soru 27): ---, some of the water they hold evaporates into the warm air.

Cevap: **When** the sun shines on ponds and lakes, some of the water they hold evaporates into the warm air.

! When, while, before, after, once, by the time, until gibi zaman bağlaçlarının olduğu cümlelerde zaman uyumu aranmalıdır. Zaman bağlaçlarından sonra **future tense** kullanılmaz.

♦ (Örnek Soru / 2021 YDT / Soru 24): When long-tailed ducks venture beneath the waves in search of fish, ---.

Cevap: When long-tailed ducks **venture** beneath the waves in search of fish, they **are able to reach** depths as great as 60 meters.

- 5 Dikkatli Okuma ve Kontrol:** Soruları çözerken acele etmemek ve her seçeneği dikkatlice okumak önemlidir. Ayrıca, cevapları işaretledikten sonra zaman kalırsa cümlelerin bağlamına ve anlamına uygun olduğundan emin olmak için bir kez daha cümleyi okumak faydalı olabilir.



PARAGRAPH COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Paragraph comprehension questions, bir paragrafı okuyarak anlam çıkarma ve verilen soruları doğru cevaplama becerisini test eder.

Paragraf Soruları Nasıl Çözülür?

Paragraf Soruları Cevaplanırken Dikkat Edilmesi Gereken Temel Kurallar	
1 Paragrafı okumaya geçmeden önce sorular hızlıca okunmalı ve verilen olası ipuçlarının altı çizilmelidir.	
SORU KÖKÜ	
GENEL BİLGİ İSTEYEN	ÖZEL BİLGİ İSTEYEN
It is understood from the passage that ... What is the passage mainly about? What is the main purpose of the author? Which one could be the best title for the passage? The main purpose of this passage is to ...	The rivalry between the Hittites and Egyptians started as a result of... One can understand from the passage that observing animal behaviour... According to the research carried out by the US scientists... According to the passage, why did social media become so attractive?
2 Paragrafta, sorulara cevap olabilecek önemli noktaların altı çizilmelidir.	
PARAGRAFTA ÖNEMLİ NOKTALAR	
TANIMLAR	Occupational therapy is a branch of medical care aiming to improve the quality of life of patients through occupational pursuits... (YDT 2019)
ZAMAN İFADELERİ / TARİHLER	The 19 th century saw the rise of public concerts in large halls, which necessitated louder instruments and larger orchestras. (YDT 2018)
RELATIVE CLAUSE YAPILARI	... dinosaur Anchiornis, which lived 160 million years ago. (YDT 2020) ... its western border, where the state of Amazonas meets Peru. (YDT 2018)
KARŞILAŞTIRMA YAPILARI	Social media users had slightly lower levels of social loneliness, but significantly higher levels of family loneliness. (YDT 2021)
ÖNEMLİ OLABİLECEK KELİMELE	essential, similarly, significantly, compulsory, prohibition, particularly, unfortunately, associate, mainly, estimate, increase, numerous, precisely, decrease, extremely
3 Soru kökünde verilen kelimelerin eş anlamlıları, zıt anlamlıları veya karşılayacak diğer ifadeler parçada aranmalıdır. In the passage: ♦ Scientists see hallucinations primarily as deficits in brain states resulting from damage and chemical imbalances. In the question: ♦ According to the passage, scientists claim that hallucinations may occur due to some physical or chemical problems in the brain.	
4 Paragrafta geçen bağlaçlar ile verilen bilgiler genellikle soruların temelini oluşturur.	
Özellikle Dikkat Etmeniz Gereken Bağlaçlar:	
Zıtlık Bağlaçları	Neden- Sonuç Bağlaçları
but, although, despite, yet, though, in spite of, unlike, even though, even if, while, much as, whereas, etc.	because (of), thanks to, due to, therefore, so, consequently, as a result, etc.
5 Kesinlik bildiren ifadeler seçeneklerde çeldirici olarak sıkça kullanılır. Bu ifadelerin bulunduğu seçeneklerin paragrafta tam karşılığı bulunmadan eleme ya da işaretleme yapılmamalıdır. Kesinlik Bildiren İfadeler: all, never, completely, always, definitely, at all, all the time, certainly, any, etc.	
6 Referans sorularını (The underlined word 'they' in the passage refers to ...) çözerken direkt olarak kelimenin bulunduğu cümleye, cevap bulunamadıysa bir önceki cümleye bakılmalıdır. Referans verilen kelimenin içinde bulunduğu cümleden sonraki cümlelerde bulunma ihtimali yoktur.	
7 Paragrafta geçen bir kelimenin yakın anlamını soran soruları çözerken, önce kelimenin geçtiği cümleyi bulmak ve ardından istenilen kelimenin yerine seçeneklerdeki kelimeleri denemek en kolay yöntemdir. Bu tip sorularda altı çizili kelimenin bir öncesindeki ya da bir sonrasındaki cümlelerde de kelimenin anlamını ortaya çıkarabilecek ifadeler bulunabilir.	
8 Yazarın tutumunun sorulduğu paragraf sorularını çözerken cevap genellikle paragrafın sonuç bölümünde görülmektedir.	

RESTATEMENT QUESTIONS

Yakın anlam sorularında amacımız ne bir eksik ne bir fazla anlam içerecek şekilde farklı kelimeler ve farklı dilbilgisi yapıları kullanarak verilen cümle ile aynı yargıyı elde etmektir.

Yakın Anımlı Cümle Soruları Nasıl Çözülür?

Direct Restatement Questions (Doğrudan Yakın Anımlı Cümle Soruları): Verilen cümle ile doğru seçenek, kelimesi kelimesine, ne bir eksik ne bir fazla anlam içerecek şekilde eşleşmelidir.

♦ **Kindergarten** teachers working in resource-constrained **settings** **can** improve educational quality by **utilising** the limitless resources provided by nature.

Preschool teachers who serve in limited **environments** **are able to** increase the quality of education by **using** nature's endless resources.

Indirect Restatement Questions (Dolaylı Yakın Anımlı Cümle Soruları): Birebir kelime ya da yapı eşleşmesi olmadan çıkarım yapılır.

♦ **Developed** countries have been **the dominant source of greenhouse gases**.

The industrialised countries have **mainly been responsible for global warming**.

Eğer bir seçenekte; soru kökünde olmayan fazla bir bilgi verilmişse veya soru kökünde bulunan bilgi eksik ifade edilmişse, seçenek konu ile ilgili bir yorum içeriyorsa, verilen cümlelerin zamanı ile seçenekte kullanılan zaman farklıysa, o seçenek **yanlıştır**.

Dikkat etmeniz gereken yapılar ve ipuçları:

1) Bağlaç uyumu (Conjunctions / Transitions / Prepositional Phrases)

Reason	
as	♦ As he was late, we started without him.
because	♦ Because it was raining, we stayed inside.
since	♦ Since you are here, let's begin.
on the ground that	♦ He resigned on the ground that he was unwell.
inasmuch as	♦ Inasmuch as they tried, they couldn't succeed.
seeing that	♦ Seeing that she was tired, we stopped working.
now that	♦ Now that the meeting is over, we can relax.
for	♦ He couldn't attend, for he was sick.
in that	♦ The proposal is interesting in that it challenges conventional views.
because of	♦ The match was postponed because of the rain.
on account of	♦ She was absent on account of her illness.
in virtue of	♦ He succeeded in virtue of his hard work.
due to	♦ The delay was due to technical problems.
owing to	♦ Owing to the strike, the trains were cancelled.
in view of	♦ In view of the weather, the picnic was cancelled.
thanks to	♦ Thanks to modern technology, communication is easier.
as a result of	♦ The project failed as a result of poor planning.
as a consequence of	♦ They suffered losses as a consequence of the storm.

Result	
so + adj + that	♦ She was so tired that she fell asleep immediately.
so + adv + that	♦ He spoke so quickly that no one understood.
such (a / an) + adj + noun + that	♦ It was such a beautiful day that we went hiking.
so	♦ It was raining, so we stayed indoors.
thus	♦ He worked hard; thus , he succeeded.
hence	♦ There was no coffee left; hence , we had tea instead.
thereby	♦ He improved his skills, thereby increasing his value.
therefore	♦ The evidence was clear; therefore , he was convicted.
consequently	♦ The roads were flooded; consequently , the event was cancelled.
that is why	♦ He didn't study; that is why he failed.
as a result	♦ She was late; as a result , she missed the train.
as a consequence	♦ He forgot his ticket, as a consequence , he couldn't enter.
as a result of this	♦ The factory closed, and as a result of this , many lost their jobs.

Purpose	
so that	♦ I left early so that I could catch the train.
in order that	♦ She spoke loudly in order that everyone could hear.
for the purpose that	♦ He writes for the purpose that his message spreads widely.
in case	♦ Take an umbrella in case it rains.
lest	♦ He ran, lest he be late.
for fear that	♦ She avoided the topic for fear that it might upset him.
in order to	♦ He left in order to catch his flight.
so as to	♦ She worked hard so as to achieve her goals.
to	♦ They moved to find better opportunities.
in order not to	♦ He avoided the city center in order not to get stuck in traffic.
so as not to	♦ She whispered so as not to disturb others.
not to	♦ He studied hard not to fail his exams.

Condition	
on condition that	♦ He agreed on condition that he would get paid.
assuming (that)	♦ Assuming that the weather is fine, we'll go hiking.
assumed (that)	♦ It was assumed that everyone agreed.
assume (that)	♦ Let's assume that he's right.
providing (that)	♦ Providing that you finish early, we can go out.
provided (that)	♦ You can stay out late provided that you call us.
supposing (that)	♦ Supposing that we win, what will we do next?
suppose (that)	♦ Suppose that he calls; what will you say?
in the event that	♦ In the event that it rains, the match will be cancelled.
if	♦ If it rains, we'll stay inside.
only if	♦ He'll go only if she invites him.
unless	♦ Unless you hurry, you'll miss the train.
if ... not	♦ If you don't try, you'll never succeed.
otherwise	♦ We must leave now; otherwise , we'll be late.
or else	♦ Work harder, or else you'll fail.
or	♦ Hurry, or you'll miss the bus.
as long as	♦ You can borrow my car as long as you return it.
so long as	♦ I'll help you so long as you do your part.

Concession	
however + adj / adv	♦ However difficult it was, she succeeded.
no matter + question word	♦ No matter what happens, I'll stand by you
although	♦ Although it was raining, they went out.
even though	♦ Even though he tried, he failed.
though	♦ Though she was tired, she kept working.
much as	♦ Much as I like him, I can't agree with him.
much though	♦ Much though it pains me, I must leave.
despite	♦ Despite his efforts, he couldn't finish.
in spite of	♦ In spite of the difficulties, they succeeded.
albeit	♦ He's making progress, albeit slowly.
for all	♦ For all his faults, he is a good leader.
notwithstanding + (the fact that)	♦ Notwithstanding the challenges, they managed to succeed.
however	♦ It was difficult; however , we managed it.

- 2 **Eş anlamlı kipler (Modal Verbs):** Cümlelerde kullanılan kipler ve kip gibi işlev gören kalıpların eş anlamlıları seçeneklerde bulunur. Bu sebeple bu yapıların işlevleri çok iyi bilinmelidir. Ayrıca kullanılan kiplin zamanına da dikkat edilmelidir. Verilen cümlede kip hangi zamanda kullanılmışsa doğru cevapta da aynı zamanda bulunmalıdır.

	Possibility	Ability	Obligation	Habitual Activity	Lack Of Necessity
Present	may, might, could, can, be likely to	can, am-is-are able to	must, have to, has to have got to, has got to be obliged to	used to would be used to be accustomed to be familiar with get used to	don't / doesn't have to needn't (present) didn't have to didn't need to
Past	may have might have could have + past participle (V ₃)	could was-were able to managed to	had to		
Future	may, might, can	will be able to	will have to		

Advice	Expectation	Prohibition	Preference	Criticism	Deduction
should ought to had better	should be supposed to be due to / be to	mustn't can't be not allowed to	prefer would prefer would rather would sooner	could have + past participle should / ought to have + V ₃ was / were supposed to would have + past participle	must / can't must have done can't have done

- 3 **Devrik yapı ve kısaltmalar (Inversion & Reduction):** Verilen cümlede devrik hâlde olan bir yapı, doğru cevapta düz cümle yapısı ile yer alabilir ya da tam tersi bir şekilde verilen cümlede, düz olan bir yapının devrik hâli doğru cevap olabilir. Bu nedenle devrik yapıların kullanımlarına, devrik olmayan hâllerine ve eş anlamlılarına dikkat edilmelidir.

Negative Adverbs	Only	Not	Prepositions Adverbs of Place	Conditionals
never / seldom / rarely in no way on no account under no circumstances nowhere little no sooner than hardly / scarcely / barely ... when	only in that way only later only now only when only after	not a / + noun not until not only but also	down on there here	first conditional = should second conditional = were third conditional = had

- 4 **Eş Anlamlı Sözcük ve Sözcük Öbekleri / Fikir Beyan Eden ifadeler (Synonym Words / Phrases)**

harness = use = utilise trust = count on = rely on call off = cancel put off = postpone suggest = support = indicate = claim = show = assert	convey = pass on let = be allowed to don't forget = remember In my opinion = I think = I reckon = as for me = I am under the impression = from my point of view = I am of the opinion that
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- 5 **Eş anlamlı zarflar ve miktar belirleyiciler (Quantifiers)**

obviously = clearly nearly = almost = practically = virtually apparently = seemingly / it seems that finally = in the end = at last = eventually really = actually = in fact = indeed	naturally = understandably = it is hardly surprising probably = likely = presumably only = simply = just = merely a number of = a lot of = large amount of = plenty of = most = the majority of = nearly all = almost all
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- 6 **Eş Anlamlı Sözcük ve Sözcük Öbekleri / Fikir Beyan Eden ifadeler (Synonym Words / Phrases)**

Zaman Cümlecikleri	Zarflar ve Benzer İfadeler	Bağlaçlar ve Geçiş Sözcükleri
the last time whenever until not until by the time after before, etc.	in advance following prior to eventually finally, etc.	then afterwards in the meantime beforehand, etc.

- 7 **Karşılaştırma ve Üstünlük Yapıları (Comparative & Superlative Forms)**

... more populous than all other western countries... = the most populous country as urgent as = has the same urgency one of the most / least = among the most / least many more... = the number of... far exceeds... 90 percent = most of / 10 percent = minority
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DIALOGUE QUESTIONS

Diyalog tamamlama soruları, bir konuşmanın belirli bir noktasında eksik bırakılan bölümü tamamlamanız gereken sorulardır. Bu sorular, dilbilgisi, kelime bilgisi ve daha da önemlisi, metnin genel anlamını kavrama becerinizi ölçer.

Diyalog Soruları Nasıl Çözülür?

- ! // Diyaloğun akışına hakim olunmalıdır. Diyalogda konu bütünlüğü, anlam bütünlüğü ve üslup bütünlüğü olmalıdır.
- ! // Boş bırakılan konuşmanın hemen öncesi ve / veya hemen sonrasında kullanılan noktalama işaretlerine, soru cümlesi ya da düz cümle yapılarına dikkat edilmelidir.
- ! // Boş bırakılan konuşmanın hemen öncesi ve / veya hemen sonrasında kullanılan referans kelimelere dikkat edilmelidir.

Diyalog Tamamlama Soruları Cevaplanırken Dikkat Edilmesi Gereken Kurallar

- 1 **Konu Bütünlüğü:** Konu bütünlüğü en temel ve önemli kuraldır. Boşluğu tamamlayacak doğru cevap diyalogun tamamında bahsedilen konu ile ilgili olmalıdır. Diyalog konu bütünlüğü ile değerlendirilmelidir. Kişisel yorumlar yapılmamalıdır.
- 2 **Üslup Bütünlüğü - Konuşma Tarzı:** Üslup, anlatış tarzı demektir. Her iki konuşmacının konu ile ilgili düşünce, duygu, hayal ve eylemlerinin kişiye özgü ifade ediliş biçimi iyi analiz edilmelidir. Sıfatlar, kipler ve ünlem içeren ifadeler özellikle dikkat edilmelidir.

- 3 **Boşluktan Önceki Cümleye Odaklanmak:** Boşluktan önceki cümle bir soru cümlesi ise öncelikle soruya odaklanılmalıdır.

Boşluktan Önceki Soru Cümlesi	
YES / NO QUESTION	WH- QUESTION
Seçeneklerde onaylama ya da onaylamama ifadesi aranmalıdır.	Seçeneklerde istenen bilgiyi net veren ifade aranmalıdır.

- 4 **Boşluktan Sonraki Cümleye Odaklanmak:** Boşluktan önceki cümle bir soru cümlesi değilse boşluktan sonraki cümleye odaklanılmalıdır. Boşluk diyalogun en sonunda ise diyalogun tamamı okunmalıdır.

- 5 **Referans Kelimeler:** Boşluktan sonra gelen cümlede, bir referans kelime kullanılmışsa bu kelimenin neye gönderme yaptığı seçeneklerde aranmalıdır.

Referans kelimeler:		
Possessive Adjectives: your, his, etc.	Subject Pronouns: you, he, she, etc.	Object Pronouns: him, them, etc.

- 6 **Açıklama Soruları:** Diyalog sorusunda boşluktan sonraki kısım bir açıklama, tanım ve bilgi içeriyorsa, öncesinde bizi bu açıklamaya yönlendiren net bir soru olmalıdır.

Dikkat edilmesi gereken ifadeler:		
to begin with	firstly	well

- 7 **(Not) İçeren İfadeler:** Diyalogda boşluğun devamındaki ifadede **not** içeren bir ifade varsa boşluğa gelecek cümlede de olumsuz yapı içermesi muhtemeldir.

- 8 **Neither / So Yapıları:**

NEITHER

Boşluktan sonra gelen cümlede;

- ◆ **Neither did I** veya **Neither does my brother** gibi bir ifade varsa bu durum boşluğa gelecek cümlede **olumsuz** olduğunu gösterir.
- ◆ Ayrıca birlikte kullanılan **do / did / have / am** gibi yardımcı fiiller, cümlede zaman yapısı konusunda bize önemli bir ipucu verir.

SO

Boşluktan sonra gelen cümlede;

- ◆ **So did I, So is Jennifer** gibi bir ifade varsa boşluğa gelecek ifade **olumlu** bir cümledir.
- ◆ Ayrıca birlikte kullanılan **do / did / have / am** gibi yardımcı fiiller, cümlede zaman yapısı konusunda bize önemli bir ipucu verir.

SITUATION QUESTIONS

Durum soruları (situation questions), verilen bir durum ya da senaryo karşısında en uygun yanıtın seçilmesini gerektirir. Verilen durumu doğru yorumlama ve yanıt verme becerisini ölçer. Duruma göre resmî veya resmî olmayan dili kullanabilme becerisini değerlendirir.

Durum Soruları Nasıl Çözülür?

- 1 Durumu ve Bağlamı Anlamak:** Verilen durumun neyi gerektirdiği dikkatlice analiz edilmelidir. Verilen duruma uygun cevap yakın arkadaşta hitaben söyleniyorsa, samimi ve resmî olmayan ifadeler arasından cevabın seçilmesi gerekmektedir. Ancak tanıdık olmayan ya da resmî olunması gereken biriyle konuşurken daha formal bir dilin kullanıldığı seçeneklere yönelmek doğru cevabın tespitinde yardımcı olacaktır.
- 2 İletişim Amacını Tespit Etmek:** İletişim amacını anlamak için boşluktan önceki veya sonraki cümlelere dikkat edilmesi gerekmektedir.
Durumun hangi tür bir yanıt gerektirdiği belirlenmelidir:
a. Özür dileme (Apologizing): "I'm sorry for being late."
b. Teşekkür etme (Thanking): "Thanks for your help."
c. Öneri sunma (Making a suggestion): "Why don't we try this together?"
- 3 Dil ve Kullanımın Uygunluğuna Odaklanmak:** Durumda geçen kişi / kişilere göre resmî veya gayiresmî dil kullanımı belirlenmelidir.
Resmî (Formal) cevaplarda "Would you mind if I ...?" gibi resmî ifadeler kullanılır.
Resmî Olmayan (Informal) cevaplarda "Can we hang out later?" gibi resmî olmayan yapılar tercih edilir.
- 4 Cevabın Bağlama Uygunluğunu Kontrol Etmek:** Seçenekler değerlendirilirken verilen duruma ve iletişim amacına uygun olup olmadığına dikkat edilmelidir.

Durum sorularında dikkat etmeniz gereken yapılar ve ipuçları:

Adverbs	Soruda verilen durum okunurken zarflara özellikle dikkat edilmelidir.	
	Zarflar, verilen duruma uygun düşen ifadenin nasıl bir ruh haliyle verileceğini anlamanız açısından çok önemlidir ve cevabınızın nasıl bir tarzda olması gerektiğini gösterir.	
	Sıklıkla Kullanılan Zarflar: kindly, openly, impatiently, disappointedly, nervously, politely, sarcastically, irritably, sadly, optimistically	
♦ (Örnek Soru / 2022 YDT / Soru 58): You ordered a laptop from an online computer company. When you receive your new laptop, you notice that its battery does not seem to function properly. So you call their customer service line and politely ask for a refund: ---- Cevap: The laptop I just got seems to have some kind of problem. Could I possibly get my money back?		
By / without + V _{ing}	Hangi tarzda cevap vermemiz gerektiği by / without + V_{ing} ya da participle yapısı ile belirtilebilir.	
	Sıklıkla Kullanılan Yapılar	
	by giving an excuse without discouraging her	without offending him you say making fun of her
♦ (Örnek Soru / 2021 YDT / Soru 58): Your friend has recently started painting. Although she is not really good at it, she is overly confident about her work. She shows you one of her paintings and asks your opinion so you say making fun of her : --- Cevap: It would be considered a masterpiece if you were a three-year-old kindergarten student .		
Formal Informal	Durumun verildiği bağlama dikkat edilmelidir. Durumun geçtiği ortam ve hitap edilen kişi ifadeyi değiştirir.	
	Bu durum paragrafın başında ya da sonunda belirtilebilir.	
	♦ So, you call the shop and ask politely: (formal)	♦ So, you say to your classmate: (informal)
♦ (Örnek Soru / 2020 YDT / Soru 56): You unexpectedly have a free weekend and you heard that a friend has an exhibition of her paintings at a café. You are eager to go and you invite your best friend to join you. He says he does not like such activities. So you say to express your disappointment : ---- Cevap: Even if you didn't like the idea of an exhibition, you could at least join me just to make me happy . I felt excited about it.		

MY NOTES

MY NOTES

[illegible]



PARAGRAPH COMPLETION QUESTIONS

Paragraf tamamlama soruları, bir paragrafın giriş, orta veya son kısmında boş bırakılan cümleyi, yapı ve anlam açısından en uygun şekilde tamamlamayı gerektirir. Bu tür sorularda paragrafın genel yapısını anlamak büyük önem taşır. Paragrafın yapısı bu soru tipinde önemlidir.

Paragrafın yapısı	
Topic Sentence (Konu Cümlesi)	Ana fikir ve onu destekleyen hakim fikirden (controlling idea) oluşur.
Supporting Sentences (Destekleyici Cümleler)	Ana fikri detaylandırır ve destekler.
Conclusion / Summary Sentence (Sonuç Cümlesi)	Paragrafın genel anlamını özetler ya da sonuçlandırır.

Paragraf Tamamlama Soruları Nasıl Çözülür?

- 1 Paragrafın Konusu ve Anlam Bütünlüğü:** Paragrafın genel yapısında anlam bütünlüğü aranmalıdır. Konuya ve zaman uyumuna dikkat edilmelidir.
- 2 Gramer Yapısı ve Referans Takibi:** Özne, zamir, zaman uyumu ve kronolojik sıralama önemlidir. **This, that, these, those** gibi referans kelimelere dikkat edilmelidir.
- 3 Boşluğun Konumu:** Boşluğun ilk, orta ya da son cümlede olması, uygun cümle seçiminde dikkat gerektirir. Her durum için farklı stratejiler izlenmelidir.

Paragraf Tamamlama Sorularında Nelere Dikkat Edilmelidir?

- 1 Boşluk Paragrafın Başındaysa:** Paragrafı en iyi özetleyen ve **topic sentence** olarak işlev gören cümle bulunmalıdır. Boşluğun hemen ardından gelen cümle dikkatle okunmalıdır. Seçeneklerden **controlling idea** içeren cümle belirlenmelidir.
♦ The invention of the steam engine was a turning point in history.
- 2 Boşluk Paragrafın Ortasındaysa:** Boşluğun öncesindeki ve sonrasındaki cümleler dikkatle okunmalı ve bu iki cümle arasında anlam bütünlüğü oluşturacak seçenek tercih edilmelidir. Kronolojik sıralamaya ve referans kelimelere dikkat edilmelidir.
♦ Electric cars are becoming increasingly popular. This trend is expected to grow as technology improves.
- 3 Boşluk Paragrafın Sonundaysa:** Paragrafın son iki cümlesi birbiriyle uyumlu olmalıdır. Sonuç cümlesi (conclusion sentence) ile **topic sentence** arasında anlam bütünlüğü kurulmalıdır.
♦ Many people are adopting healthier lifestyles. As a result, gyms and fitness centers have seen a significant increase in memberships.

Dikkat Edilmesi Gereken Diğer Konular:

- 1 Referans Kelimelerin Takibi:** **This, that, such, other** gibi kelimeler kullanıldıysa, bu kelimelerin anlamını tamamlayan ifadeler boşlukta aranmalıdır.
- 2 Kronolojik Sıralama:** Tarihler ve olaylar kronolojik bir sırayla ilerlemelidir.
♦ In 1900, the Wright brothers began their experiments. By 1903, they successfully flew the first airplane.
- 3 Zaman Uyumu:** Paragraftaki zamanlar tutarlı olmalıdır. Geçmiş zaman, şu anki zaman ya da gelecek zaman ifadeleri birbiriyle uyumlu olmalıdır.
- 4 Bağlaç Kullanımı:** **However, therefore, in addition, indeed** gibi bağlaçların anlamı ve kullanımına uygun cümleler boşluğa yerleştirilmelidir.

Commonly Used Conjunctions And Their Meanings		
Bağlaç	Anlamı	Kullanımı
However	Ancak / Fakat / Yine de	Zıtlık bildirir.
In addition	Ek olarak	Ek bilgi verir.
Therefore	Bu yüzden / Böylece	Sebep sonuç ilişkisi kurar.
Indeed	Aslında	Vurgu yapmak için kullanılır.

ENGLISH-TURKISH TRANSLATION QUESTIONS

Translation Questions (İngilizce-Türkçe), çeviri soruları İngilizce cümleleri Türkçeye doğru çevirebilme becerisini ölçer. Bu tür sorular, yalnızca kelime bilgisi ve dil bilgisi kullanımını değil, aynı zamanda anlam bütünlüğünü koruyarak cümle yapılarını iki dil arasında dönüştürebilme yeteneğini değerlendirir.

İngilizce-Türkçe çeviri sorularında dikkat etmeniz gereken yapılar ve ipuçları:

- Cümle Dizilimi (Sentence Structure):** İngilizce ve Türkçe, cümle yapısı farklıdır. İngilizce genellikle Özne-Fiil-Nesne (Subject-Verb-Object- **SVO**) sıralamasını kullanırken, Türkçe Özne-Nesne-Fiil (Subject-Object-Verb- **SOV**) sıralamasını kullanır. Bu fark, özellikle çevirilerde dikkat edilmesi gereken en önemli dil bilgisi kuralıdır.
 - Although **the Industrial Revolution began** in Britain during the late 18th century, its effects rapidly **spread** to other parts of Europe and North America.
Sanayi Devrimi, 18. yüzyılın sonlarında Britanya'da **başlamış** olmasına rağmen, etkileri hızla Avrupa'nın diğer bölgelerine ve Kuzey Amerika'ya **yayıldı**.
- Özne-Yüklem Uyumu (Subject-Verb Agreement):** Soru kökünde yer alan cümlelerin özne ve yüklemi ile doğru seçenekteki cümlelerin özne ve yüklemi aynı olmalıdır. Cümlede özne tekil ise fiil de tekil, özne çoğul ise fiil de çoğul olmalıdır. Topluluk isimleri (collective nouns), **none**, **any**, **all**, gibi belirsiz zamirler bağlama göre tekil ya da çoğul olabilir.
 - None of the students** have submitted their assignments yet, which suggests that they might be struggling with the topic.
Öğrencilerin hiçbiri henüz ödevlerini teslim etmedi, bu da konuyla ilgili zorluk yaşıyor olabileceklerini düşündürüyor.
- Zamanlar ve Fiil Çekimleri (Tenses and Verb Conjugations):** İngilizce ve Türkçede zaman ifadeleri birbir örtüşmeyebilir. İngilizce fiillerin Türkçedeki karşılıkları zaman ve kip açısından doğru çevirilmelidir. **Örneğin**; Soru kökünde **to be** fiili **Present Tense** (am, is, are) şeklinde yer alıyorsa, Türkçe çevirisi -dır, -dir olarak yapılır. Ancak **Past Tense** (was, were) şeklinde yer alıyorsa, Türkçe çevirisi -ıdı, -idi olarak yapılır.
 - Edgar Allan Poe **was** the pioneer of the romance movement in American literature and **played** an important role in the development of the detective novel genre.
Edgar Allan Poe Amerikan edebiyatında romantizm akımının öncüsüydü ve polisiye roman türünün gelişmesinde önemli bir rol **oyladı**.
- Etken ve Edilgen Yapılar (Active and Passive Voice):** Etken yapılar, öznenin eylemi gerçekleştirdiği durumları ifade ederken; edilgen yapılar, öznenin eylemden etkilendiği durumlarda kullanılır. Farklı zamanlara göre edilgen yapıların nasıl değiştiğine dikkat edilmelidir. Çünkü etken-edilgen yapılar sadece fiil çekimlerini değil, aynı zamanda cümlelerin yapısını, anlamını ve bağlamını da etkiler.
 - Ancient Egyptians **built** the pyramids.
Antik Mısırlılar piramitleri **inşa etti**.
 - It is believed that ancient Egyptians **built** the pyramids.
Antik Mısırlılar'ın piramitleri **inşa ettiği** düşünülmektedir.



Soru kökünde **one** zamiri özne olarak kullanıldığında temel fiil etken de olsa çevirisi edilgen olarak yapılır.

- One** cannot achieve true success without making consistent efforts over time.
Gerçek başarıya zaman içinde sürekli çaba sarf edilmeden ulaşılamaz.

- Bağlaçlar (Conjunctions):** Bağlaçlar, cümleleri anlam bakımından birleştirirken dil bilgisi açısından doğru kullanım gerektirir. Çeviride bağlaçların türüne göre doğru Türkçe karşılıkları seçmek, bağlamın anlamını korumak açısından çok önemlidir.

Zıtlık Bağlaçları (Contrast Conjunctions)

Although, Though, Even though	...-mesine rağmen	However, Nevertheless, Nonetheless	ancak, yine de
Despite, In spite of	...-e rağmen	But	ama, fakat

Sebep-Sonuç Bağlaçları (Cause and Effect Conjunctions)

Because, Since, As	çünkü, ...-diği için	Therefore, Thus, Hence	bu nedenle, bundan dolayı
So	bu yüzden, dolayısıyla		

Zaman Bağlaçları (Time Conjunctions)

When, While, As	...-iken, ...-diği sırada	After, Before	sonra, önce
By the time	...-e kadar	Until, Till	...-e kadar

Eklemeler ve Alternatifler (Addition and Alternatives Conjunctions)

And	ve	Not only... but also	Sadece... değil, aynı zamanda...	Neither... nor	Ne... ne de...
Or	ya da	Either... or	Ya... ya da		

- ♦ According to recent research, **although** regular exercise improves mental health significantly, many people find it hard to maintain a consistent routine.
Son araştırmalara göre, düzenli egzersiz zihinsel sağlığı önemli ölçüde iyileştirmesine **rağmen**, birçok insan düzenli bir rutin sürdürmekte zorlanıyor.

- 6 **Yan Cümlecikler (Clause Structures):** Soru kökünde **noun clause**, **relative clause** veya **adverbial clause** gibi yan cümlecikler varsa, esas fiil ile bu yapılar içinde yer alan fiil karıştırılmamalıdır. İngilizce ve Türkçe dil yapıları farklı olduğu için bu tür cümlelerde cümlenin öznesi ve esas fiili doğru tespit edilmelidir.

Noun Clause (İsim Cümlecikleri)

Main Sentence = Subject + Main Verb + [Dependent Noun Clause Verb]

Relative Clause (Sıfat Cümlecikleri)

Main Sentence = Subject + Main Verb + [Modified Noun + Relative Clause Verb]

Adverbial Clause (Zarf Cümlecikleri)

Main Sentence = Subject + Main Verb + [Conjunction + Adverbial Clause Verb]



İngilizce cümleler, öznenin aynı olduğu durumlarda kısaltılarak daha kısa ve akıcı hale getirilir. Türkçeye çevirirken genellikle -en / -an, -ken, -ince, -dikten sonra gibi ekler kullanılarak kısaltmaların anlamı korunur.

Sıfat cümlecikleri, bir ismi tanımlarken bağlaç (who, which, that) ve fiilin tam hali yerine **V_{ing}**, **V₃**, **being V₃**, gibi yapılarla kısaltılabilir.

Zarf cümlecikleri, zaman, sebep, amaç gibi anlamlar taşır ve bağlaç (while, because, after, before, since) ile kullanılan cümleler **V_{ing}**, **Having V₃** gibi yapılarla kısaltılabilir.

- ♦ People **feeling** nervous about a presentation to audiences should rehearse more and ignore some mistakes during the presentation.
İzleyicilere yapılacak bir sunum konusunda gergin **hisseden** kişiler daha fazla prova yapmalı ve sunum sırasında bazı hataları görmezden gelmelidir.

- 7 **Olumsuzluk ve Inversion Kullanımı (Negation and Inversion Usage):** İngilizcede olumsuz yapılar **not** ile, Türkçede fiilin olumsuz çekimi veya değil ile oluşturulur. **Inversion** yapılar, Türkçe cümle düzenine uyarlanmalıdır.



Not, never, no, hardly, barely, scarcely, on no account, under no circumstances gibi olumsuz anlam taşıyan kelimeler ve ifadelerin bulunduğu cümlelerde, dil bilgisi olarak olumlu bir yapı kullanılsa bile, anlam olarak olumsuz bir ifade taşır. Türkçeye çevrilirken bu olumsuz anlam mutlaka yansıtılmalıdır.

English Sentence = Negative Adverb / Expression + Positive Verb Structure

Turkish Translation = Negative Adverb / Expression + Negative Verb

- ♦ Until two decades ago, **hardly did** we **know** that the Internet would be an indispensable part of our lives.
Yirmi yıl öncesine kadar internetin hayatımızın vazgeçilmez bir parçası olacağını **neredeyse hiç bilmiyorduk**.

- 8 **Miktar, Sayı, Kesir Bildiren İfadeler (Quantifiers, Numbers, and Fractions):** Miktar, sayı ve kesir bildiren ifadeler, cümlenin anlamını etkileyen önemli yapılardır, Türkçeye çevrilirken dikkat edilmelidir.

Quantifiers: Miktar belirten kelimenin (some, any, much, many, few, little, etc.) bağlamdaki anlamına dikkat edilmelidir.

Numbers: Sayı bildiren ifadeler, genellikle doğrudan çevrilir, ancak bağlama göre eklemeler yapılabilir. **A dozen, hundreds of, thousands of** gibi ifadeler Türkçeye çevrilirken anlam korunmalıdır.

Fractions: İngilizcede kesirlerin sırasına pay / payda (numerator / denominator) dikkat edilmelidir. Türkçe çeviride tam tersi payda / pay kullanılır. İngilizce payda çoğul yazılırken, Türkçede bu **yapılmaz**.

- ♦ **Three-quarters of** the project is complete.
Projenin **dörtte üçü** tamamlandı.
- ♦ An investigation indicates that **less than half of** the proposals from the Renewable Heat Incentive Inquiry have been properly implemented.
Yapılan bir araştırma, Yenilenebilir Isı Teşvik Sorgulamasından gelen tekliflerin **yarısından azının** doğru olarak uygulandığını gösteriyor.

TURKISH-ENGLISH TRANSLATION QUESTIONS

Translation Questions (Turkish-English), çeviri soruları Türkçe cümleleri İngilizceye doğru çevirebilme becerisini ölçer. Bu bölüm, yalnızca kelime bilgisi ve dil bilgisi kullanımını değil, aynı zamanda anlam bütünlüğünü koruyarak cümle yapılarını iki dil arasında dönüştürebilme yeteneğini değerlendirir.

Türkçe-İngilizce çeviride dikkat edilmesi gereken yapılar ve ipuçları:

- Cümle Yapısı (Sentence Structure):** Türkçe ve İngilizce arasındaki temel farklılıklardan biri, cümle yapısıdır. Türkçede genellikle Özne-Nesne-Fiil (Subject-Object-Verb - **SOV**) sıralaması kullanılırken, İngilizcede Özne-Fiil-Nesne (Subject-Verb-Object - **SVO**) sıralaması tercih edilir. Çeviri yaparken bu fark göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır.
 - Tarih boyunca medeniyetler**, siyasi kararları ve yenilikleriyle insanlığın gelişimini derinden **etkiledi**.
Civilizations over centuries have profoundly **shaped** human progress through their political decisions and innovations in various domains.
- Zamanlar (Tenses):** Türkçe ve İngilizce zaman yapıları genelde örtüşse de, bağlama göre farklılık gösterebilir. Özellikle İngilizcede, **Present Perfect** ve **Past Simple** gibi detaylı zaman kullanımlarına dikkat edilmelidir.
 - Dijital teknolojilerin hızlı gelişimi**, eğitimden sağlığa kadar birçok alanda yenilikçi çözümlerin ortaya çıkmasını **sağladı**.
The rapid advancement of digital technologies has enabled the emergence of innovative solutions in many fields, from education to healthcare.
- Etken-Edilgen (Active-Passive) Yapılar:** Etken (Active) yapılar, öznenin eylemi gerçekleştirdiği cümlelerdir. Edilgen (Passive) yapılar ise öznenin eylemden etkilendiği cümlelerdir. Türkçeden İngilizceye çeviride, zamanlara göre etken-edilgen yapıların uygun şekilde aktarılması önemlidir.



İngilizcede edilgen cümlede eylemi gerçekleştiren kişi veya şey özellikle belirtiliyorsa **by** kullanılır. Ancak, bağlamda kişi belirsiz ise ya da önemli değilse genellikle belirtilmez.

- Sümer medeniyetine ait kil tabletlerin Muazzez İlmiye Çığ tarafından çözülmesi**, Sümer tarihi hakkında bilinmeyen birçok detayı **gün yüzüne çıkardı** ve bu bulgular, antik uygarlıkların daha iyi anlaşılmasına **katkıda bulundu**.
The decipherment of clay tablets belonging to the Sumerian civilization by Muazzez İlmiye Çığ brought to light many unknown details about Sumerian history, and these findings **contributed to a better understanding** of ancient civilizations.
- Tanımlık belirteçleri (Articles):** Türkçede belirli (the) ve belirsiz (a / an) tanımlıklar (articles) yoktur. İngilizceye çevrilirken, bağlama uygun olarak tanımlıklar (articles) eklenmelidir.
 - Bahçedeki büyük ağacın altında kitap okuyan adam, kitabı masanın üzerinde duran kalemle notlar alarak okuyordu.
The man who was reading **a** book under **the** big tree in **the** garden was reading **the** book by taking notes with **the** pen that was on **the** table.
 - Olumsuzluk (Negation):** Türkçe cümlede olumsuzluk, fiile eklenen -ma/-me ekleriyle yapılırken, İngilizcede yardımcı fiiller (do not, does not, did not) ya da olumsuz zarflar (never, no) kullanılır.
 - Bilim insanları, nadir görülen bir kuş türünün davranışlarını **gözlemleyemediklerini**, bu nedenle yaşam döngüsü hakkında kesin bilgi **toplayamadıklarını**, bunun koruma çalışmalarını daha da zorlaştırdığını belirtti.
Scientists noted that they **were unable to observe** the behaviour of a rare bird species and therefore **could not gather** precise information about its life cycle, making conservation efforts even more difficult.



İngilizce cümle, **not, never, no, hardly, barely, scarcely, on no account, under no circumstances...** gibi ifadeler kullanılarak olumsuz yapılabilir.

- Yapılan bir araştırmaya göre yoğun stres anında doğru ve hızlı karar verebilen insanlar hayatlarında **neredeyse hiç başarısız olmazlar**.
According to a study, people who can make correct and quick decisions during times of intense stress **almost never fail** in their lives.

- 6 Bağlaçlar ve Zarf Cümlecikleri (Conjunctions and Adverbial Clauses):** Bağlaçlar (conjunctions) ve zarf cümlecikleri (adverbial clauses), cümleler arasında bağlam ve anlam ilişkisi kuran. Zarf cümlecikleri, bir cümleyi zaman, sebep, sonuç, amaç, zıtlık gibi çeşitli açılardan tamamlar ve genellikle bir bağlaç ile başlar. Türkçede zarf cümlecikleri genelde yüklemden önce gelirken, İngilizcede yerleri esnekler. Türkçeden İngilizceye çeviri yaparken, bu yapıların doğru şekilde aktarılması için bağlam ve bağlacın işlevi dikkate alınmalıdır.

Zaman Bağlaçları (Time Conjunctions): Türkçe cümlede, zaman ilişkisi kuran bağlaçlar genellikle "-ken, -ince, -dığı zaman" gibi eklerle ifade edilir. İngilizce cümleye, **when, while, as, after, before, until, since, by the time, as soon as** gibi bağlaçlarla aktarılır.

Sebe-Sonuç Bağlaçları (Cause and Effect Conjunctions): Türkçe cümlede, sebep-sonuç ilişkisi genellikle "-dığı için, -den dolayı, bu yüzden" gibi ifadelerle belirtilir. İngilizce cümleye, **Because, since, as, so, therefore, thus** gibi bağlaçlar kullanılarak aktarılır.

Zıtlık Bağlaçları (Contrast Conjunctions): Türkçe cümlede, zıtlık ifadeleri genellikle "...-mesine rağmen, ama, ancak gibi yapılarla ifade edilir. İngilizce cümleye, **although, though, even though, but, however, nevertheless** gibi bağlaçlar ile çevrilir.

Koşul Bağlaçları (Condition Conjunctions): Türkçe cümlede, koşul genellikle "-se / -sa, eğer gibi yapılarla ifade edilir. İngilizce cümleye, **if, unless, provided that, as long as, on condition that** gibi bağlaçlarla aktarılır.

Amaç Bağlaçları (Purpose Conjunctions): Türkçe cümlede, amaç ifadeleri genellikle "-mek için, amacıyla gibi yapılarla belirtilir. İngilizce cümleye, **to, in order to, so that, for the purpose of** gibi bağlaçlarla aktarılır.

- ◆ Pişirme süresinin uzunluğu ve sıcaklık artışı vitaminlerin kaybına **sebe olduğu için** uzmanlar sebzeleri buharda kısa süre pişirmenin en iyi yöntem olduğunu söylüyorlar.

Experts say that it is best to steam vegetables for a short time **since** the long cooking time and temperature increase cause the loss of vitamins.

- 7 Sıfat Cümlecikleri (Relative Clauses):** Sıfat cümlecikleri (Relative Clauses), bir ismi tanımlamak ve açıklamak için kullanılır. Türkçede, ..olan, ...yapan, ...yapılan, ...olduğu, ...yaptığı gibi ifadelerle kurulan cümlecikler, İngilizceye çevrilirken **who, which, that, where, whose** gibi **relative pronouns** veya **V_{ing}, V₃, being V₃, having V₃, having been V₃** gibi kısaltmalarla aktarılır.

! Soru kökünde **Noun Clause, Relative Clause** veya **Adverbial Clause** gibi bir yapı varsa cümlemin esas fiili, bu yapılar içinde yer alan fiiller ile **kariştirilmemelidir**.

- ◆ Sürrealizm Avrupa'da ortaya çıkmıştır ve **Salvador Dali tarafından 1938'de yapılan Istakoz Telefon tablosu**, hareketin en önemli sembollerinden biri olarak kabul edilir.
Surrealism originated in Europe, and **the painting Lobster Telephone, which was created by Salvador Dali in 1938**, is considered to be one of the movement's most important symbols.

- 8 Kelime Seçimi (Word Choice):** Çeviri yaparken bağlama en uygun kelimenin seçilmesi büyük önem taşır. Eş anlamlı kelimelerin farklı bağlamlarda, farklı anlamlar taşıyabileceğini unutmamak gerekir.

- ◆ Öğrenciler, projelerinde **kesin, doğru ve net bir dil** kullanarak çalışmalarını daha anlaşılır hale getirebilir.
Students can make their projects more understandable by using **precise, accurate, and clear language**.

- 9 Miktar, Sayı, Kesir Bildiren İfadeler (Quantifiers, Numbers, and Fractions):** Türkçeden İngilizceye çeviride, miktar, sayı ve kesir bildiren ifadeler dikkatle ele alınmalıdır. Türkçede bu yapılar genellikle ekler ya da belirteçlerle ifade edilirken, İngilizcede net kelimeler kullanılır.

- ◆ 2022 yılında Türkiye'deki çocuk nüfus oranı **yüzde yirmi altı** ile dünya genelinde yüzde otuz olan çocuk nüfus ortalamasının altında kalmıştır.
In 2022, the child population rate in Türkiye, **at twenty six percent**, remained below the global child population average of thirty percent.

Quantifiers (Miktar Belirten İfadeler): Miktar belirten kelimenin (bazı, birkaç, çok, az, vb.) İngilizcede doğru anlamını aktarmak için bağlama uygun bir quantifier (some, any, much, many, few, little, etc.) kullanılmalıdır.

Numbers (Sayı Bildiren İfadeler): Sayılar genellikle birebir çevrilir, ancak İngilizcede bağlama uygun olarak **a dozen, hundreds of, thousands of** gibi ifadeler eklenebilir. Bu tür ifadeler İngilizceye aktarılırken anlam korunmalıdır.

Fractions (Kesir Bildiren İfadeler): Kesirlerin İngilizceye çevrilirken sıralama farkına dikkat edilmelidir.

Türkçe: Payda / Pay ⇒ İngilizce: Pay / Payda İngilizcede payda çoğul yazılırken, Türkçede bu **yapılmaz**.

- ◆ Denizlerdeki canlı türlerinin yaklaşık **üçte biri**, kirlilik ve aşırı avlanma nedeniyle azalmakta ve bu durum, ekosistemin dengesini geri döndürülemez bir şekilde bozma riski taşımaktadır.

Approximately **one-third** of marine species are declining due to pollution and overfishing, posing a significant risk of irreversibly disrupting the balance of the ecosystem.



IRRELEVANT SENTENCE QUESTIONS

Irrelevant sentence, paragrafın ana fikrini desteklemeyen, anlam akışını bozan cümledir. Paragraftaki anlaşılabilirliği ve tutarlılığı sağlamak için anlam akışını bozan cümle paragraftan çıkarılmalıdır.

Paragrafta Anlam Akışını Bozan Cümle Soruları Nasıl Çözülür?

- Ana fikir / Hakim fikir:** Paragrafın ilk cümlesi doğruysa ana fikri (topic sentence) verir. Bir paragrafta I. ve II. cümlede iki ayrı ana fikir **bulunamaz**.
Paragrafın ana fikri yani **topic sentence** bulunduktan sonra hâkim olan fikir yani **controlling idea** bulunmalıdır. Eğer **controlling idea**'yı iyi tespit edemezsek bütün cümleler birbiriyle alakalıymış gibi gelir.
 - Anlatımın Yönünü Bozan Cümle:** Bir konu, kişi, olay, yer, süreç... anlatılırken paragrafta ilgili olmayan bir bilgi karşımıza çıkabilir. Ana fikri ve hakim fikri bulmak bize bu durumu ayırt etmek için yardımcı olacaktır.
4 cümle olumlu & 1 cümle olumsuz veya 4 cümle olumsuz & 1 cümle olumlu ise genelden farklı verilen cümleye dikkat edilmelidir.
Paragraftaki düşünce akışı konuyla ilgili genel bilgiden bahsederken özel bilgi veren bir cümleye geçerse özele inen cümle **çıkartılır** ya da paragrafta spesifik bir konudan çok genel bir cümleye geçiş olmuşsa genel bilgi veren cümle, anlatımı bozacağı için paragraftan **çıkartılır**.
 - Zaman Uyumu:** Tense uyumu ayırt edici bir özellik olabilir. Dört cümle **Past Tense** ile yazılmışken bir cümle **Present Tense** içeriyorsa ya da tam tersi varsa, bu durum anlam akışını bozuyor olabilir. Ancak, bu kuralı uygulamadan önce şu noktalara dikkat etmek önemlidir:
Bir zıtlık bağlacı olup olmadığı,
Zaman değişikliği yapan bir zarf olup olmadığı,
Zaman uyumunu bozan cümlelerin bir relative clause olup olmadığı **kontrol edilmelidir!**
 - Zamir ve Referans Kelimeleri:** **This, that, these, those, such, another, other** gibi zamir ve referans kelimelerinin kullanıldığı cümlelerden önceki cümlelere bakılarak vurgulanan kelime aranır.
 - Bazı Zamirler ve Karşılaştırma Yapıları:** Paragrafta anlam akışını bozan cümle sorularında anlam ilişkisi olan yapılardan da faydalanabiliriz. Örneğin, **the former** verildiyse paragrafın devamında **the latter** yapısı verilmez. Bu zamirlerin ve karşılaştırma yapıların geçtiği cümleden **geriye giderek** inceleme yapılmalıdır.
Örnek:
A – the, some – others, one – another, the former – the latter
 - Bağlaçlar:** Bu bağlaçların olduğu cümlelerden önceki ve sonraki cümleler anlam ilişkisi açısından incelenmelidir.
- | Fakat, yine de | Bu nedenle | Örneğin | Ayrıca |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| However | Therefore | For example | In addition |
| Nevertheless | Thus | For instance | Moreover |
| Nonetheless | As a result | To illustrate | Besides |
| Even so | Hence | | Also |
- Kronolojik Sıralama:** Paragraftaki her bir cümlede tarih ya da zaman akışı görülüyorsa bu tarihlerin sıralamasına dikkat edilmelidir. Örneğin, 1999 yılı ile 2004 yılı arasında bir olay anlatılıyorsa, araya 2010 yılından bir cümle konmuşsa, bu cümle paragraftan **atılmalıdır**.
 - Sıralama İfadeleri:** Bir tarif, bir aşama, bir metot anlatılıyorsa aşağıdaki sıralama ifadelerine dikkat etmek gerekir.
- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|------|-------|---------|----------------|------|--------------|
| First | Second | Next | Third | Finally | It starts with | Then | It ends with |
|-------|--------|------|-------|---------|----------------|------|--------------|
- İlk Cümlede Kullanılmayan Yapılar ve İfadeler:** **Also, another, even, but, actually, in fact** sözcükleri ile karşılaştırma ve vurgu yapıları ilk cümlede bulunamaz, çünkü bu ifadeler kendisinden önceki cümle ile ilgili bir şeyi belirtmek veya açıklamak için kullanılır.
 - Özne Akışı:** Cümleleri okurken sürekli aynı **konudan / öznenen** bahsederken farklı bir konuya / özneye geçerse o cümle **atılmalıdır**. Örneğin, paragraf kediler ve yaşam döngülerini anlatırken köpeklerden bahseden cümle paragrafın anlam akışını **bozacaktır**.



PREFIXES

Prefix ön ek anlamına gelir. Bu ön ekler kendi anlamlarını kullandıkları kelimeye verir ve kelimenin anlamını kısmen değiştirir. İngilizce'de çok sayıda ön ek vardır ve bu ön ekleri bilmek, kelime öğrenmeyi ve kelimenin anlamını tahmin etmeyi kolaylaştırır.

NEGATIVE PREFIXES IN ENGLISH

Yaygın olarak kullanılan ve kullandıkları kelimeye olumsuz anlam veren ön ekler aşağıdaki tabloda listelenmiştir.

Olumsuz Anlam Veren Ön Ekler		
un-	un believable, un usual, un fortunate	It was unfortunate that the picnic had to be canceled due to the rain.
im-	im patient, im mortal, im possible	Children often become impatient during long car rides.
ir-	ir regular, ir relevant, ir responsible	Most of the data in that study is outdated and irrelevant now.
il-	il logical, il legal, il legible	It's illogical to expect results without putting in any effort.
dis-	dis comfort, dis agree, dis like	The tight shoes caused discomfort after wearing them all day.
mis-	mis understand, mis lead, mis use	Maps without updated landmarks can mislead travelers.
non-	non verbal, non profit, non sense	The nonprofit organization relies on donations to fund its projects.
a-	a symmetrical, a pathetic, a typical	It was an atypical summer, with constant rain instead of sunshine.

COMMON PREFIXES IN ENGLISH

Yaygın olarak kullanılan ön ekler ve bu eklerin kelimeye verdikleri anlamlar örnekleri ile aşağıdaki tabloda listelenmiştir.

Ön Ek	Anlamı	Kelime	Örnek Cümle
contra-	karşı aksine	contradict	His actions contradict his words so I can't trust him totally.
		contrary	The behaviour of the students was contrary to the rules so they got a punishment.
		contravene	No one has a right to contravene laws.
		contrast	The quietness of the outskirts was a strong contrast to the uproar of the city.
medi-	orta	medium	Please set the air conditioner to a medium temperature.
		mediator	The company hired a mediator in resolving the employee dispute.
		mediocre	The restaurant received mediocre reviews for its dishes and service.
		median	The median age of the group is 30 years and they all work in an office.
pre-	ön, önce	preview	Before the official launch, the company provided a preview of the new software.
		preschool	Every morning, the preschool teacher creates an engaging environment.
		predict	Despite the uncertainty, experts predict a gradual economic recovery soon.
		prejudice	The employees felt prejudice towards the new worker because of his behaviours.
mal-	yanlış, hatalı	malfunction	The elevator is temporarily out of service due to a malfunction .
		malady	She visited the doctor to seek treatment for an unknown malady .
		malpractise	The medical board investigated the case of malpractice after the faulty surgery.
		malformed	The software crashed due to a malformed input that violated the data.
co-	birlikte, beraber	cooperate	The team needs to cooperate to achieve their common goal.
		coexist	Students learn how various concepts coexist to solve real-world problems.
		coauthor	Mary and Mark decided to coauthor a research paper on climate change.
		cohabit	Despite their differences, Amy and Lisa found a way to cohabit as roommates.

Ön Ek	Anlamı	Örnek Kelime	Örnek Cümle
meta-	ötesi -üst / başka	metaverse	Some predict that the metaverse will revolutionize how we socialize.
		metamorphosis	The caterpillar underwent a remarkable metamorphosis into a butterfly.
		metastasis	Early detection is crucial in treating cancer to prevent its metastasis .
		metadata	The website's metadata provided a brief description of the online store's products.
chron-	zaman	chronology	The chronology of the country's history starts with its founding in the 17 th century.
		chronic	His chronic lateness caused a big argument among his colleagues at the end.
		chronograph	My grandfather showed me his old chronograph inherited from his grandmother.
		chronometer	The chronometer did not display the time accurately so I returned it back.
post-	sonra	postpone	The school decided to postpone the exams due to unexpected circumstances.
		postmeridian	Taking a postmeridian nap cost me a sleepless night yesterday.
		postgraduate	He decided to pursue a postgraduate program in modern arts.
		postoperative	After a surgery, the postoperative care is of critical importance.
circ-	döngü, daire, devir	circle	The lack of motivation creates a vicious circle of failure.
		circulate	The teacher asked the students to circulate around the room and discuss their ideas.
		circuit	Due to a breakdown in the electrical circuit , the entire team will work from home.
		circumnavigate	We circumnavigated the entire city in 3 hours yesterday.
bene-	iyi, fayda	beneficial	Regular consumption of grapes is beneficial for overall health.
		benevolence	Acts of benevolence towards the elderly can positively impact their well-being.
		benefactor	As a benefactor , Mr. Fleming supports those in need and stray animals.
		benefit	Regular exercise offers several benefits including better mental health.
dict-	söz, söylem	dictate	The school principle dictated new policies to the teachers during the meeting.
		dictionary	She decided to look up the phrasal verb "look up" in the dictionary .
		diction	The clarity of the new speaker's diction impressed the audience.
		dictation	The teacher gave a dictation for the students to practice spelling.
fore-	önce, ön	foresee	No one could have foreseen that this accident would end so badly.
		foreword	The famous author was finally convinced to write a foreword for the book.
		forecast	She checked the weather app to forecast if it would snow tomorrow.
		foretell	No one can foretell what will happen tomorrow.
semi-	yarı	semiconscious	They found him semiconscious on the ground.
		semifinal	The semifinal was intense, but they secured a spot in the final.
		semiformal	She wore a semiformal dress to the dinner party at the weekend.
		semimobile	The machine is semimobile and can be moved with some effort.
sub-	alt	subway	A new subway line is being built near my neighborhood.
		submarine	The students were fascinated by the submarine exhibit at the museum.
		subcommittee	The subcommittee met to discuss community safety improvements.
		submerge	The flood caused the entire street to submerge last week.
inter-	arası, karşılıklı	interface	The interface of the application is user-friendly and easy to manage.
		international	The conference about health attracted international experts from various fields.
		interrupt	Sorry to interrupt the meeting however there is an urgent situation.
		intervene	The social worker intervened to help resolve conflicts within the family.



SUFFIXES

Suffix son ek anlamına gelir. Kelimenin sonunda kullanılarak kelimeye yeni bir anlam katan harf ya da harflerdir.

♦ Even after losing the game, the team stayed **hopeful** that they would win the next one.

Bir kelimeye birden fazla **suffix** kullanılabilir.

♦ Her **hopefulness** inspired everyone around her to stay positive during difficult times.

Suffix kullanımları bir kelimeyi sıfat, zarf ve isim yapabilir.

♦ She had a **hopeful** attitude throughout the treatment process. (sıfat)

♦ The family members waited **hopefully** for good news. (zarf)

♦ The **hopefulness** of the students grew as the test results were announced. (isim)

Zarf Yapan Yaygın Son Ekler

- ly	extremely, briefly, closely	The unexpected news completely surprised the entire family.
- wise	likewise, otherwise, clockwise	If you respect others, they will respect you likewise .
- ward(s)	backward(s), upward(s), inward(s)	When the man opened the door, the cat darted outwards .

Sıfat Yapan Yaygın Son Ekler

- ic	economic, scientific, artistic	The collapse of the Empire was a result of economic weakening.
- ian	Russian, Italian, Egyptian	The Egyptians constructed pyramids religious purposes.
- less	homeless, useless, sleepless	The homeless man sat quietly on the bench.
- ous	courageous, joyous, delicious	Numerous people joined the event.
- ish	Irish, Spanish, childish	I'm tired of your childish behaviour.
- able	understandable, visible, flexible	This material is flexible and easy to work with.
- ful	beautiful, useful, painful	The instructions were useful and easy to follow.
- al / - ial	social, historical, regional	The museum has many historical artifacts.
- ive	creative, attractive, talkative	She came up with a creative solution to the problem.

İsim Yapan Yaygın Son Ekler

- er / - or	tailor, educator, instructor	The instructor explained the lesson clearly.
- ist	chemist, scientist, therapist	The scientist wrote a report about the results.
- ee	referee, employee, refugee	Every employee attended the meeting the previous day.
- tion	destination, education, navigation	We finally arrived at our destination after a long drive.
- ship	ownership, membership, friendship	You need a membership to access the digital library.
- age	marriage, passage, shortage	The shortage of supplies caused prices to rise.
- ment	development, movement, agreement	The agreement ended the argument peacefully.
- ness	happiness, kindness, seriousness	Finally, they understood the seriousness of their mistake.
- ence	intelligence, appearance, patience	Teaching young children requires a lot of patience .
- ity	flexibility, diversity, biodiversity	The festival highlights the diversity of local traditions.
- ery	nursery, pottery, archery	She works at a nursery taking care of young children.
- ry	mystery, misery, memory	Ending the conflict can ease the misery of both families.
- oma	neuroma, lymphoma, fibroma	She visited the doctor because of a neuroma in her right hand.
- et / - ette	tablet, kitchenette, brunette	She had a tiny kitchenette in her cosy apartment.
- trix	matrix, aviatrix, executrix	Agriculture played a key role in the matrix of early civilisations.



SYNONYMS

Synonym eş anlamlı kelimeleri veya sözcük gruplarını anlatmak için kullanılır.

- ◆ Let's **start** the lesson with a significant question.
Let's **begin** the lesson with a significant question.

Synonym hemen hemen aynı anlama gelen kelimeleri veya sözcük gruplarını ifade etmek için de kullanılır.

- ◆ I felt angry when he repeatedly interrupted my speech during the meeting.
I felt annoyed when he repeatedly interrupted my speech during the meeting.

! **Synonym** kullanımları YDT sınavında her bölümde işimize yarasa da özellikle **restatement** ve **paragraph** bölümlerinde doğru cevaplara ulaşmamızda büyük kolaylık sağlar.

(Örnek Soru / 2022 YDT / Soru 49): **Despite** claims of slave labour, it is thought that the Great Pyramid of Giza was **built** by skilled workers.

Cevap: C) Although many assume it was built by slave labour, the Great Pyramid of Giza is believed to have been **constructed** by skilled workers.

! **Synonym** kullanımları, paragraf sorularında, özellikle belirli bir soru köküyle sorulmuş soruların cevaplarını bulmada yardımcı olabilir.

(Örnek Soru / 2023 YDT / Soru 31): It can be understood from the passage that da Vinci's design of the robot knight proves its practicality as it ----.

Paragrafta geçen ifade: Da Vinci's drawings for the robot knight are still **used** as **models** by modern robotics, and even helped develop robots for NASA.

Cevap: C) has been **utilised** as **sketches** for works in modern robotics

YDT Sınavında Yaygın Kullanılan Eş Anlamlı Miktar Belirteçleri

Belirteç	Eş Anlamlı Kullanımlar
several	various, numerous, a few, some, multiple, a series of
a few	a small number of, a handful of, some
enough	sufficient, plenty, ample, satisfactory, abundant
plenty	an abundance of, a lot, more than enough, copious
a little	some, a bit of, a small amount of
each	every, every single, each and every

(Örnek Soru / 2023 YDT / Soru 30): It is stated in the passage that da Vinci's robot ----.

Paragrafta geçen ifade: Da Vinci's robot was operated by **a series of pulleys (a set of wheels) and cables** that allowed it to stand, sit and independently move its arms.

Cevap: C) could make physical movements with the aid of **several mechanisms**

YDT Sınavında Yaygın Kullanılan Eş Anlamlı Bağlaçlar

Bağlaç	Eş Anlamlı Kullanımlar
but	yet, nevertheless, nonetheless, however, on the other hand, though
or	alternatively, else, instead, otherwise
and	as well as, together with, along with, furthermore, moreover, in addition to
although	eventhough, though, nevertheless, nonetheless, despite / in spite of
if	provided that, assuming that, on the condition that, in the event that
because	since, as, for the reason that, owing to the fact that, due to the fact that

(Örnek Soru / 2022 YDT / Soru 49): **In addition to** the role of culture in shaping our diets, our own learning experience **dictates** which foods we will include in our diets.

Cevap: C) Together with culture, our own learning experience **leads** us to choose the foods that will be a part of our diets.

YDT Sınavında Yaygın Kullanılan Eş Anlamlı Zarflar

Zarf	Eş Anlamlı Kullanımlar
significantly	dramatically, substantially, considerably, remarkably, notably
excessively	enormously, tremendously, immensely, dreadfully
mainly	essentially, predominantly, chiefly, primarily
approximately	nearly, almost, roughly, around / about
strongly	severely, violently, firmly, vehemently
exclusively	solely, only, merely, simply, especially, particularly, specially

(Örnek Soru 2021 YDT / Soru 49): Because mammals are warm-blooded, they are able to **keep** their body at **roughly** the same temperature no matter what the surrounding temperature is.

Cevap: E) Regardless of the surrounding temperature, mammals manage to **maintain** their body at **approximately** the same temperature since they are warm-blooded.

YDT Sınavında Yaygın Kullanılan Eş Anlamlı Sıfatlar

Sıfat	Eş Anımlı Kullanımlar
certain	definite, doubtless, exact, conclusive, precise, accurate
various	diverse, diversified, varied, variable, multiple
major	main, fundamental, basic, primary, initial
important	nearly, almost, roughly, around / about
special	specific, unique, exclusive, particular
huge	enormous, vast, immense, massive, extensive

(Örnek Soru 2022 YDT / Soru 35): According to the passage, puzzles ----.

Paragrafta geçen ifade: The problem with things like crosswords and sudoku is that they are not very **varied**.

Cevap: D) provide limited mental training because they are not **diverse**

MY NOTES

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ANTONYMS

Antonym, bir kelimenin veya birden fazla kelimeden oluşan ifade veya kalıpların zıt anlamını taşıyan başka bir kelime ya da terimdir.

- The athlete gave a **modest** speech, thanking his coach and team for their support.
He was too **arrogant** to admit that he had made a mistake.

YDT Sınavında Yaygın Kullanılan Zıt Anımlı Miktar Belirteçleri

Belirteç	Zıt Anımlı Kullanımlar
a little	a lot of, a great deal of, considerable, much
a few	many, several, a large number of, an increasing number of
all	none, no, none of the
both	one, single, neither, either, each
much / a great deal of	(a) little, a small amount of
many / several	a limited number of, (a) few, a small number of

- The crew members must make sure **all** passengers are seated before they sail to prevent accidents.
The crew must ensure **none** of the passengers are standing before departure to prevent accidents.
- The chef didn't add **much** sugar to the recipe to enhance the sweetness.
The chef added only a **small amount of** sugar to keep the dessert light.

YDT Sınavında Yaygın Kullanılan Zıt Anımlı Edatlar

Edat	Zıt Anımlı Kullanımlar
above / over	below, under
out / outside	in, inside
in	out, outside
away	near, nearby

- The little cat stayed peacefully in the house all day to avoid getting wet from the rain **outside**.
The little cat did not go out of the house all day, staying peacefully **inside** to avoid getting wet from the rain.
- The hotel is **far away** from the beach, so we need to drive.
The hotel is not **nearby** the beach, so we need to drive.

YDT Sınavında Yaygın Kullanılan Zıt Anımlı Sıfatlar

Sıfat	Zıt Anımlı Kullanımlar
accurate	inexact, inaccurate
domestic	wild, untamed
affluent	impoverished, needy
correct	incorrect, wrong
durable	fragile, delicate
competent	unqualified, incompetent
eager	uninterested, indifferent
explicit	implicit, ambiguous
genuine	fake, unreal
mandatory	optional, voluntary

- Conducting evacuation drills is **mandatory** for schools to ensure safety.
Conducting evacuation drills in schools is **not optional** for ensuring safety.
- The painting was **fake**, created to look like an original.
The painting wasn't **genuine**, designed to imitate an authentic piece.

YDT Sınavında Yaygın Kullanılan Zıt Anlamlı Zarflar

Zarf	Zıt Anlamlı Kullanımlar
correctly	incorrectly, inappropriately
eagerly	reluctantly, hesitantly
certainly	doubtfully, possibly
completely	partially, partly
often	rarely, seldom
increasingly	decreasingly, less
virtually	completely, entirely
previously	currently, presently
intentionally	unintentionally, accidentally
commonly	infrequently, rarely

- ◆ She didn't accept the offer **eagerly** as she has many hesitations about the job.
She accepted the offer **reluctantly** as she has many hesitations about the job.
- ◆ The project is **virtually** complete, with just a few minor details left.
The project is **not entirely** complete, with a few tasks remaining.

YDT Sınavında Yaygın Kullanılan Zıt Anlamlı İsimler

İsim	Zıt Anlamlı Kullanımlar
achievement	failure, defeat
approval	disapproval, opposition
debate	agreement, consensus
development	regression, decline
existence	absence, nonexistence
harm	benefit, gain
objection	acceptance, agreement
punishment	award, reward
certainty	doubt, uncertainty
acceptance	denial, refusal

- ◆ Despite the challenges, there was a sense of **certainty** that the project would be successfully completed on time.
Despite the challenges, there was **no doubt** that the project would be successfully completed on time.
- ◆ Her proposal was met **without objection**, so the plan moved forward.
Her proposal received full **acceptance**, allowing the plan to proceed.

YDT Sınavında Yaygın Kullanılan Zıt Anlamlı Fiiller

Fiil	Zıt Anlamlı Kullanımlar
(to) admit	(to) deny, (to) refuse
(to) construct	(to) destroy, (to) demolish
(to) continue	(to) cease, (to) stop
(to) increase	(to) reduce, (to) decrease
(to) forget	(to) recall, (to) remember
(to) rely	(to) distrust, (to) doubt
(to) fail	(to) succeed, (to) accomplish
(to) sell	(to) purchase, (to) buy
(to) save	(to) spend, (to) waste
(to) hire	(to) fire, (to) dismiss

- ◆ I had to **stop** reading the book because of its intense and emotional storyline.
I couldn't **continue** reading the book because of its intense and emotional storyline.
- ◆ The manager didn't **forget** to bring the documents for the meeting.
The manager made sure to **recall** bringing the documents for the meeting.



PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

Prepositions of time (zaman edatları), bir olayın ne zaman gerçekleştiğini belirtmek için kullanılır. En sık kullanılan zaman edatları **in**, **on** ve **at** edatlarıdır.

at	Saatlerde	at 2:30, at 6 o'clock
	Günün belirli bölümleri için	at noon, at midday, at night, at midnight
	Festival ve özel günlerden önce	at Eid, at Easter, at Christmas
	Hafta sonu için	at weekends, at the weekend
	Öğünlerden önce	at breakfast, at lunch, at dinner

- ♦ According to the new regulations, all leisure and sports centres have to close **at** 10 p.m.
- ♦ **At** nights, the police patrol every street of this district in order to prevent possible crimes.

in	Günün bölümlerinde	in the morning, in the evening, in the afternoon
	Aylarda	in April, in June
	Mevsimlerde	in winter, in spring, in autumn
	Yıllarda	in 1881, in 1400s
	Yüzyıllarda	in the 18th century

- ♦ One of the most important inventions made **in** the 15th century is the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg.
- ♦ If the factory goes on discharging its chemical waste into the river, there will be no life in this water **in** a few years.

on	Günlerde	on Monday, on Friday
	Gün + günün bölümlerinde	on Sunday morning, on Tuesday night
	Tarihlerde	on 19th May, 23rd April
	Belirli günlerde	on my birthday, on Independence Day

- ♦ Judging from what the witnesses said, the incident may have happened **on** Wednesday evening.
- ♦ Every year **on** Victory Day, military parades and ceremonies are organised in every city of Türkiye.

Zaman anlatmak için kullanılan diğer edatlar ve kullanımları tabloda gösterildiği şekildedir.

Prepositions of Time	Examples
before	before the match, before the exhibition
after	after school, after the concert
from --- to	from 8 a.m to 5 p.m, from Monday to Friday
between --- and	between 2.30 and 6 p.m, between May and September
by	by next month, by the end of the year, by 3 o'clock
during	during the holiday, during the Enlightenment period
throughout	throughout my life, throughout the history
till / until	till / until next summer, till / until the last moment
within	within a few seconds, within ten days
since	since 2022, since the beginning of the month
for	for a couple of years, for months

- ♦ Art lovers can visit the exhibition **from** 10 a.m. **to** 5 p.m. every day except for Monday.
- ♦ One of the main objectives of the Ministry of National Education is to increase literacy rate by 3% **within** four years.
- ♦ **Throughout** his career, the famous American actor has starred in twenty movies.
- ♦ **Since** the development of the Richter Scale in 1930s, the strengths of the earthquakes have been measured more accurately.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

Prepositions of place (yer edatları), bir şeyin veya kişinin nerede olduğunu belirtmek için kullanılır. En sık kullanılan yer edatları **in**, **on** ve **at** edatlarıdır.

in	on	at
in New York in the living room in the mirror in the sky in the sea / river in the newspaper / book in the street in bed in a line / queue	on a bike / horse on the bus / train / plane on the beach on the wall on the first floor on TV / the radio on the Internet on the screen on the left / right on the page 66 on the sofa	at home at work at university at the party / concert at the entrance at the bus stop at the traffic light at the airport at the door at school at the end of the street

- ♦ About 15 million people, approximately accounting for 25% of the total population in Türkiye, live **in** İstanbul.
- ♦ As the number of reliable information sources **on** the internet increases, less people go to libraries to do research.
- ♦ Some think that the security measures **at** the airport are unnecessarily strict.

Yer ifade etmek için kullanılan diğer edatlar ve kullanımları tabloda verilmiştir.

Prepositions of Place	Examples
above	above the picture frame, above the television
against	against the wall, against the fence
among	among the players, among the crowd
around	around the lake, around the car
behind	behind the shopping mall, behind the school
below	below sea level, below the painting
beside	beside the table, beside the entrance gate
between	between the two groups, between the car and the house
by	by the river, by the train station
from	from the kitchen, from the window
in front of	in front of the house, in front of the bookstore
inside	inside the box, inside the envelope
near	near the village, near the market
next to	next to the post office, next to the fridge
opposite	opposite the music shop, opposite the mosque
outside	outside the castle, outside the temple
under	under a tree, under the same roof

- ♦ While some people run on the track **around** the lake, some others sit on the park benches and enjoy the scenery.
- ♦ This study aims to find out the reasons of prevalence of obesity **among** adults in European countries.
- ♦ The restaurant **by** the train station is the best place where you can taste the traditional foods of this city.
- ♦ Mrs. Cherry put that picture **above** the sofa in the living room last night.
- ♦ Before the clean water infrastructure was built, women and children used to fetch buckets of water to their houses from the well **near** the village.
- ♦ Gathering **under** the same roof in the evenings would always give all the family members peace and happiness.

PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

Prepositions of movement (hareket bildiren edatlar) bir yerden bir yere hareketi anlatan edatlardır. Bu edatlar genellikle fiillerle birlikte kullanılır.

Prepositions of Place	Examples
across	across the bridge, across the path
along	along the street, along the river
away from	away from the house, away from my hometown
down	down the hill, down the mountain
into	into the pool, into the forest
onto	onto the table, onto the stage
out of	out of his pocket, out of the window
over	over the fence, over the wall
past	past the chemist's, past the bakery
through	through the pipe, through the tunnel
to	to the school, to the parliament house
toward(s)	towards the house, towards his mother
up	up the hill, up the tree

- ◆ It wasn't until Joe arrived home that he realized his smartphone had fallen **out of** his pocket.
- ◆ Lucy shed a couple of tears while she was driving **away from** the house where she was born and raised.
- ◆ When the little boy took his first steps **towards** his mother, everyone in the room clapped him in a great joy.
- ◆ If someone tries to enter the garden by climbing **over** the wall, the alarm goes off.

MY NOTES

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NOUN + PREPOSITION

Noun + preposition yapısı, bir isimden sonra gelen ve söz öbeğinin anlamını tamamlayan edatlardan oluşur ve bu yapılar genellikle belirli kalıplar halinde kullanılır.

noun + for

admiration for	desire for	reason for	respect for
cure for	need for	room for	reputation for
hope for	responsibility for	sympathy for	talent for

- ♦ Sarah, as the leader of the team, is fully **responsible for** ensuring that project deadlines are met efficiently.
- ♦ Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart possesses an impressive **talent for** playing the piano with elegance and accuracy.

noun + in

belief in	change in	interest in	pleasure in
decrease in	delay in	rise in	difficulty in
experience in	increase in	growth in	success in

- ♦ On condition that you have **difficulty in** concentrating on what you do, you should see a therapist.
- ♦ More people prefer using public transportation nowadays because of the **rise in** oil prices.

noun + on

advice on	focus on	impact on	congratulations on
report on	dependence on	concentration on	emphasis on
effect on	influence on	effect on	decision on

- ♦ Well before the invention of the internet, media **influence on** the society was barely brought up in academic studies.
- ♦ The **report on** tourism showed that most of the tourists who travelled to Türkiye for holiday enjoyed their time there.

noun + to

access to	commitment to	damage to	indifference to
addiction to	key to	dedication to	objection to
approach to	attitude to / towards	reaction to	reply to
contribution to	solution to	response to	attention to

- ♦ Although their harmful effects on our health are widely known, most of us have an **addiction to** coffee or chocolate.
- ♦ Parents must pay **attention to** the language that they use at home when they are together with their children.

noun + of

advantage of	disadvantage of	lack of	shortage of
intention of	knowledge of	habit of	fear of

- ♦ **Lack of** educational facilities and health institutions here compels people to migrate to more advanced parts of the country.
- ♦ The famous football player stated that he had no **intention of** leaving his current club even if he was offered a fortune.

noun + from

protection from	excerpt from	separation from	difference from
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- ♦ I would like to read out an **excerpt from** the book I am currently reading.
- ♦ Antivirus programs on our computers provide **protection from** cyberattacks.

noun + against

discrimination against	precautions against	prejudice against	revolt against
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- ♦ Ending all forms of **discrimination against** women should be our priority.
- ♦ It was believed that people who tended to be more dogmatic showed personal **prejudice against** others.

PREPOSITION + NOUN

Preposition + noun yapısı, bir edattan sonra gelen ve söz öbeğinin anlamını tamamlayan isimlerden oluşur ve bu yapılar genellikle belirli kalıplar halinde kullanılır.

on + noun

on average	on behalf of	on time	on strike
on duty	on fire	on demand	on alert
on foot	on holiday	on the increase	on the decrease
on purpose	on a diet	on sale	on display

- ◆ **On behalf of** our team, I would like to extend our sincere gratitude for your generous contribution to the charity event.
- ◆ The temperature of deep-sea water is **on the increase**, but it's not clear whether it stems from climate change or not.

at + noun

at first	at war	at length	at all costs
at stake	at risk	at most	at the age of

- ◆ Speaking out for the good of the people and defending their rights **at all costs** are the characteristics of a good leader.
- ◆ As **at stake** were too many things for Türkiye, it remained neutral until the final stages of World War II.

by + noun

by mistake	by birth	by means of	by chance
by accident	by heart	by hand	by law

- ◆ The football fans at the stadium sang the national anthem **by heart** before the match.
- ◆ The film tells the story of a sergeant and a little orphan girl whom he found in a forest **by chance**.

for + noun

for sale	for ages	for instance	for the purpose of
for fear of	for the sake of	for fun	for a reason

- ◆ Ivory trade has become so prevalent that thousands of elephants are slaughtered **for the sake of** their tusks in Africa.
- ◆ The government is implementing new policies **for the purpose of** preserving cultural diversity across the country.

in + noun

in detail	in vain	in need of	in general
in person	in dept	in danger	in common
in use	in public	in pain	in a mess
in silence	in charge of	in favour of	in progress
in a hurry	in brief	in exchange for	in advance

- ◆ The audience of a theatre play must follow the performance **in silence** in order not to distract the performers on the stage.
- ◆ Anthropologists study every aspect of humanity, from how they evolved to how they socialise with one another **in detail**.

MY NOTES

[illegible]



MOSTLY USED PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES - VERBS

Verb + Preposition

accuse sb. of sth.	approve of sb.	consist of sth.	dispose of sb. / sth.	suspect sb. of sth.
die of	inform sb. of sth.	convict sb. of	remind sb. of sth. / sb.	think of sth.

♦ As Jason is a big fan of football, somebody should **inform him of the upcoming match**.

verb + on

count sb. on	depend on sb. / sth.	focus (sth.) on sb. / sth.	concentrate on sb. / sth.
insist on doing sth.	rely on sb. / sth.	comment on sb. / sth.	elaborate on sb. / sth.
blame on sb.	impose on sb.	congratulate sb. on sth.	agree on sb. / sth.

♦ If students schedule all the tasks that they need to complete well, they can **focus on the one** at hand more easily.

verb + with

argue with	provide with	confront sb. with sth.	sympathize with sb. / sth.	quarrel with sth.
charge sb. with	coincide with sth.	deal with sb. / sth.	associate sb. / sth. with sb. / sth.	collaborate with sb. / sth.
collide with sb. / sth.	comply with sth.	struggle with sb. / sth.	compare s sb. / sth. with sb. / sth.	

♦ The distances between stars are so vast that it is nearly impossible for them to **collide with one another**.

verb + to

contribute to sth.	object to sb. / sth.	respond to sb. / sth.	listen to sb. / sth.	adapt to sb. / sth.	belong to sb. / sth.
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♦ Those who **subscribe to our magazine** will get a free membership to our website, as well.

verb + from

escape from sb. / sth.	resign from sth.	distinguish sb. / sth. from sb. / sth.	suffer from sth.	hide from sb.
benefit from sth.	graduate from sth.	prevent sb. / sth. from sth.	conclude from sth.	recover from sth.
rescue from sb. / sth.	abstain from sth.	exclude sb. / sth. from sth.	derive from sth.	differ from sb. / sth.
die from sth.	stem from sth.	protect sb. / sth. from sb. / sth.		

♦ In order to have a healthy life, people should **abstain from bad habits** and exercise regularly.

Verb + in

believe in sb. / sth.	succeed in sth.	reside in sb. / sth.	invest in sb. / sth.	participate in sth.
enrol in	interfere in sth.	specialise in sth.	confide in sb.	involve (sb.) in sth.

♦ Most of the adolescents **confide in their friends** as they think their friends understand them better.

Verb + at

stare at sb. / sth.	arrive at sth.	look at sb. / sth.	laugh at sb. / sth.	point at sb. / sth.
glance at sb. / sth.	hint at sth.	wink at sth.	smile at sb.	shout at sb.

♦ Infants start **smiling at their parents** and siblings four weeks after the birth.

Meaning Differences between the Same Words with Different Prepositions

Agree		
agree with sb. / sth.	birisi / bir şey ile aynı fikirde olmak	Although most of the participants think otherwise, I agree with you.
agree to sth.	bir şeyi kabul etmeye razı olmak	Unless you agree to the terms of the website, you are not allowed to see its content.
agree on sth.	bir konuda uzlaşmak	The countries in the war agreed on a permanent ceasefire.
Apologize		
apologize to sb.	birisinden özür dilemek	I will never forgive my brother for reading my diary even if he apologizes to me.
apologize for sth.	bir şey için özür dilemek	My brother has apologized for reading my diary, but I will never forgive him.
apologize to sb. for sth.	birisinden bir şey için özür dilemek	My brother has apologized to me for reading my diary, but I will never forgive him.
Arrive		
arrive in (a city, country...)	varmak	The plane arrives in İstanbul an hour later after its departure.
arrive at (a building, station, airport)	varmak	The plane arrives at the airport in İstanbul an hour later after its departure.
Care		
care for sb. / sth.	ilgilenmek / bakmak	My neighbour cares for my flowers and dog when I am away from home.
care about sth.	önemsemek / umursamak	In today's society, most of the teenagers care about the current environmental changes.
Corner		
in the corner	kapalı mekandaki bir köşe	If you put this flower in the corner of the room, it gets sunlight and grows better.
on / at the corner	açık alandaki bir köşe	Last night, burglars broke into the jewellery store on / at the corner of the street.
Die		
die for	bir şeyi çok istemek bir şey için savaşmak	Unless people are ready to die for freedom, it may be impossible for them to gain it.
die of / from	bir şeyden ölmek	According to the reports, half a million people died of / from contagious diseases last year.
Fear		
fear of (noun)	bir şey korkusu	As I have a fear of snakes, I can't even stand watching them in a documentary.
fear for (verb / noun)	bir şey için endişe etmek	Due to the decrease in rainfall, the mayor has fears for water reserves.
Impression		
impression of sth.	izlenim	My first impression of the university was totally different from what I dreamt of.
make a good impression on sb.	birinde iyi bir izlenim bırakmak	Interviewees should carefully speak so as to make a good impression on an interviewer.
Invite		
invite for (a drink, a meal etc.)	bir şey yemeye, içmeye davet etmek	Why don't you invite your cousin for a drink after dinner?
invite to (dinner, lunch, party, meeting etc.)	bir partiye, etkinliğe, toplantıya davet etmek	Municipalities and companies were invited to the meeting.

Moment		
in a moment	çok kısa süre içinde	Please take a seat. Mr. Brown will be with you in a moment.
at the moment	şu anda	I am sorry, but I can't put you through because Mr. Brown is having another meeting at the moment.



Provide fiili iki farklı edat ile kullanılır. Anlam olarak aynı şeyi ifade etseler de yapıca birbirlerinden farklıdır.

Provide		
provide sb. with sth.	birine bir şey temin etmek sağlamak	The cookies on computers provide users with relevant advertising.
provide sth. for sb.	birine bir şey temin etmek sağlamak	The cookies on computers provide relevant advertising for users.

Rude		
rude of	birisinin kaba davranışı	It was very rude of you to shout at the kids in front of their friends.
rude to	birisine karşı kaba davranmak / olmak	You are being rude to your sister. Stop it!

Time		
in time	vaktinde, geç olmadan	The company has been able to complete the project in time despite the difficulties they encountered.
on time	belirlenen zamanda	The assignments that have not been handed in on time will not be evaluated.

Common Mistakes with Verb + Preposition Usage



Mention fiili kendisinden sonra herhangi bir edat gerektirmemesine rağmen **about** kullanımı çok sık karşılaşılan bir hatadır.

Mention		
mention	bahsetmek	Although the new drug is known to have side-effects, nobody mentioned them in the online meeting.



Discuss fiili kendisinden sonra herhangi bir edat gerektirmemesine rağmen bu fiilin **about** ile kullanımı çok sık karşılaşılan bir hatadır.

Discuss		
discuss	tartışmak	We are discussing the possibility of implementing a new project management system to improve productivity in our department.



Quality kelimesiyle birlikte **with** kullanımı sıkça yapılan bir hatadır. Kullanılması gereken edat **of** tur.

Quality		
quality	kalite	The Netherlands, where animal husbandry is widely practiced, is famous for its cheese of high quality.



Pay kelimesiyle birlikte **to** kullanımı sıkça yapılan bir hatadır. Kullanılması gereken edat **for** dur.

Pay		
pay for sth.	ödemek	How much did you pay for the car considering its condition and year of manufacture?



Believe kelimesiyle birlikte **to** kullanımı sıkça yapılan bir hatadır. Kullanılması gereken edat **in** dir.

Pay		
believe in sb. / sth.	inanmak	I believe in the importance of working hard to achieve success, and this approach always guides my actions.



MOSTLY USED PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES - ADJECTIVES

adjective + to							
accustomed to	used to	addicted to	married to	opposed to	akin to	peculiar to	polite to
devoted to	identical to	dedicated to	allergic to	related to	similar to	prone to	relevant to
exposed to	loyal to	grateful to	limited to	superior to	equivalent to	indifferent to	inferior to
- As soon as the report related to climate change was written by a specialist, it was checked by the committee. - Some people cannot go out during the day since they are allergic to the sun.							
adjective + of							
full of	ashamed of	aware of	fond of	jealous of	guilty of	suspicious of	deprived of
capable of	tired of	envious of	ignorant of	typical of	proud of	short of	conscious of
- Gifted students are capable of learning even complicated subjects within a short time. - Studies indicate that children fail to thrive emotionally or physically when they are deprived of love by their parents.							
adjective + at							
amazed at	delighted at	mad at	good / bad at	hopeless at			
annoyed at	excellent at	angry at	disappointed at	shocked at			
- Thanks to their ability to change the colour of their skin, chameleons are excellent at camouflage. - I'm so bad at drawing pictures, but that doesn't stop me from enjoying the process and trying to improve.							
adjective + about							
concerned about	confused about	enthusiastic about	angry about	optimistic about			
worried about	furious about	excited about	curious about	pessimistic about			
- They needn't have worried about the exam as it was not hard enough. - I'm very satisfied with my department at the university, and I'm curious about what we will learn in the next class.							
adjective + with							
covered with	fed up with	crowded with	busy with	satisfied with			
equipped with	associated with	familiar with	compatible with	delighted with			
filled with	obsessed with	furnished with	content with	acquainted with			
pleased with	stuffed with	patient with	blessed with	confronted with			
- The research assistant is happy to finish his article because he will be busy with experiments next week. - On condition that you are driving a car that you are not familiar with, you should drive it with extra care.							
adjective + for							
known for	grateful for	notorious for	responsible for	thankful for	qualified for		
noted for	respected for	suitable for	prepared for	notable for	sorry for		
eligible for	eager for	famous for	renowned for				
- Antioxidants are renowned for their ability to protect cells from the damage that free radicals cause. - A project manager is a person who is responsible for every phase of a project, from initiation to closing.							
adjective + in							
engaged in	interested in	located in	rich in	involved in	deficient in		
- A diet rich in vegetables provides essential nutrients for overall health. - Many people are involved in sports in one way or another, which can promote health and wellness.							
adjective + from							
far from	safe from	exhausted from	absent from	free from	isolated from	different from	separate from
Different from football, American football requires players to wear protective gear to reduce the risk of injury. - As the supervisor was out of town, she was absent from the annual meeting yesterday.							
adjective + by							
impressed by	frightened by	fascinated by	terrified by	shocked by	inspired by	surprised by	astonished by
- The interviewers were so impressed by the way the last candidate handled the problem that they decided to hire her. - On streaming platforms, one can find a lot of movies inspired by actual events.							

COLLOCATION TANIMI

Collocation kelimesi dilimize 'eşdizimlilik' olarak geçmiştir ve kalıp olarak kullanılan söz grupları anlamına gelir.

- ◆ She hopes her donation will **make a difference** to families in need.
- ◆ After the workout, he decided to **take a shower** and relax.

! Dillerin eşdizimli ifadeleri birbirinden farklıdır. Örneğin Türkçe'de şapka takmak derken İngilizce'de **wear a hat** (şapka giymek) şeklinde ifade ederiz. Bu yüzden öğrenilen bir dili geliştirmek için eşdizimli kullanımlara hakimiyet önemlidir.

COLLOCATION TÜRLERİ

Eşdizimli ifadeler farklı türde kelime gruplarının bir araya gelmesi ile oluşabilir.

adjective + noun	a remarkable discovery, a major breakthrough
verb + noun	make progress, take action
noun + noun	research findings, health benefits
verb + preposition	fill with, apply for
verb + adverb	present clearly, work hard
adverb + adjective	highly effective, deeply concerned

COLLOCATION ÖRNEKLERİ

YDT sınavında sıklıkla karşımıza araştırma, tarih, teknoloji, sağlık, biyoloji ve mimari konuları ile ilgili metinler çıkmaktadır.

1. Yaygın eşdizimli kullanımlar - Araştırma

(to) carry out / conduct research	◆ The scientists are conducting cutting-edge research to develop new treatments for cancer.
groundbreaking / cutting-edge research	◆ The university is carrying out groundbreaking research in renewable energy.
(to) publish / present findings	◆ His speech aroused curiosity among the audience about the new technology.
(to) arouse interest / criticism / curiosity	◆ The lawyer presented compelling evidence during the trial.
submit a report / a proposal / a feedback	◆ The research team worked tirelessly for two years to publish findings that reveal a significant correlation between air pollution and respiratory diseases in urban areas.
(to) provide information / evidence / proof	
ample / compelling / substantial evidence	
(to) develop a method / a technique / a theory	
(to) encompass a research / a study / a theory	
(to) draw attention / a conclusion / a distinction	

2. Yaygın eşdizimli kullanımlar - Tarih

early / a piece of / contemporary / throughout history	◆ The antique gramophone handed down through generations is a precious piece of history within our family.
indigenous / ancient / the collapse of civilisation	◆ Historians believe that the collapse of civilisation was due to a combination of environmental disasters and political unrest.
ruling dynasty / a member – the founder of a dynasty	◆ The invention of the printing press marked the dawn of a new era in the spread of knowledge and communication.
bring about peace / change / an end	◆ The rebel forces chose to wage war against the empire, determined to reclaim their land and sovereignty.
(to) declare / go to / wage a war (against)	◆ Leaders from both sides met to bring about peace .
a war break out / rage (on) / come to an end	
(to) call for / agree to / violate ceasefire	
the beginning / dawn of a (new) era	
be on the threshold of a new era	
(to) draw attention / a conclusion / a distinction	

3. Yaygın eşdizimli kullanımlar - Mimari

medieval / naval / lanscape architecture
architectural heritage / landmark / masterpiece
(to) build / construct / upgrade / demolish fortification
on the brink / verge of ruins – in ruin
medieval / ancient / occupied citadel / fortress
(to) fortify / besiege / capture / seize a castle

- ◆ **Naval architecture** involves the design and construction of ships and other marine vessels.
- ◆ His designs contributed significantly to the country's **architectural heritage**, blending modern and classical styles.
- ◆ The ancient village was **on the brink of ruins** after years of neglect and natural disasters.

4. Yaygın eşdizimli kullanımlar - Teknoloji

current / existing / present-day / smart technology
(to) develop / exploit / employ / adopt technology
humanoid creature / figure / entity
moving / manual / mechanical automaton
broadcast from / equip with / terrestrial transmitter
(to) make / achieve breakthrough
send wireless signals / offer wireless service
(to) use / develop / implement algorithm
(to) optimize / deploy / automate artificial intelligence

- ◆ The research team aims to **develop an algorithm** that can predict weather patterns more accurately.
- ◆ By using **a wireless transmitter**, the drone can communicate with its operator from great distances.
- ◆ As technology advances rapidly, humanity finds itself **on the threshold of a new era** in artificial intelligence.
- ◆ Scientists worked for years **to achieve a breakthrough** in renewable energy storage.
- ◆ The company unveiled **a humanoid figure** capable of assisting customers in retail stores.

5. Yaygın eşdizimli kullanımlar - Sağlık

ill / failing / public health
(to) affect / recover / improve health
fatal / terminal / psychosomatic illness
chronic / inflammatory / hereditary disease
(to) die of / recover from / suffer from illness
(to) receive / require / undergo treatment
medical / proper / comprehensive treatment
(to) cause / prevent / diagnose / fight infection
bacterial / respiratory / latent / septic infection

- ◆ After a week of rest and medication, the patient began to **recover health** and regain strength.
- ◆ **A hereditary disease** runs in their family, affecting multiple generations.
- ◆ Many people suffer from **psychosomatic illness** during times of extreme stress and anxiety.
- ◆ He was fortunate to **recover from his illness** after weeks of intensive care.
- ◆ If left untreated, **a latent infection** can become more severe and lead to complications.

6. Yaygın eşdizimli kullanımlar - Biyoloji

marine / environmental biology
(to) study biology / degree in biology
go / become extinct / extinct language / species
biodiversity loss / conservation / prevention
(to) maintain / preserve / threaten biodiversity
radioactive / bacterial / groundwater contamination
(to) contaminate water / air / soil / food
circulatory blood / system / flow / health
(to) contain / act as an antioxidant

- ◆ After completing her **degree in biology**, the young woman pursued a career in environmental conservation.
- ◆ Many animal species are at risk of **becoming extinct** due to deforestation and climate change.
- ◆ Conservationists are working hard to **preserve biodiversity** in tropical rainforests.
- ◆ Regular exercise helps improve **circulatory system** health by enhancing blood flow.
- ◆ Industrial waste can **contaminate soil**, making it unsuitable for farming for decades.

MAKE & DO

İngilizce'de en çok hata yapılan eşdizimli ifadelerin başında **do** ve **make** fiilleri vardır. Yapmak anlamına gelen bu iki fiilin eş dizimli kullanımları birbirinden farklıdır.

DO		MAKE	
care	do exercise / hair / make-up	food	make a cup of coffee / an egg
work & study	do business / work / homework	communication	make friends / a phone call
actions	do the right thing / your best	business	make plans / progress / a decision

PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verb, bir fiilin bir veya daha fazla kelime ile bir araya gelerek yeni bir anlam oluşturduğu dil yapısıdır. Sözcük sırası açısından iki ana **phrasal verb** türü vardır: **separable** (ayrılabilir) **phrasal verbs** ve **inseparable** (ayrılmaz) **phrasal verbs**.

Separable Phrasal Verbs

Separable phrasal verbs kullanımında nesne (object), fiil ile edat / zarf arasına yerleşebilir veya fiilden sonra gelebilir. Ancak, nesne bir zamir (pronoun) olduğunda, mutlaka iki bölüm arasına yerleşir.

- ◆ They had to **put off** the meeting.
- ◆ They had to **put** the meeting **off**. / They had to **put it off**.

Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

Inseparable phrasal verbs, hiçbir durumda ayrılmaz. Nesne her zaman fiil + edat / zarf grubundan sonra gelir. Zamir kullanılsa bile ayrılma olmaz.

- ◆ When I saw him he was **looking for** his keys.
- ◆ We need to **deal with** this problem immediately.

Edatlara Göre Phrasal Verbs Kullanımları

Bir ya da birden fazla edatın fiile eklenmesiyle oluşan ve anlam kazanan **phrasal verb** yapılarının en sık karşımıza çıkan örnekleri aşağıdaki tablolarda verilmiştir.

Off			
Meaning of the Preposition	Phrasal Verb	Meaning of the Phrasal Verb	Examples
to detach	take off	çıkarmak	◆ It was so hot that she decided to take off her jacket.
	get off	inmek (bir araçtan)	◆ After a long day at work, she was eager to get off the crowded train and relax at home with a good book.
	turn off	kapatmak, söndürmek	◆ Before leaving the office, make sure that you turn off all the lights and computers.
to leave a place	set off	yola koyulmak	◆ After packing their bags, the family set off for a cross-country road trip.
	head off	yola çıkmak	◆ Realizing they were running late for the meeting, they quickly grabbed the documents and headed off to the meeting room.
	run off	koşarak uzaklaşmak, kaçmak, ayrılmak	◆ As the storm approached, the children decided to run off to find a shelter before the rain started pouring.

On			
Meaning of the Preposition	Phrasal Verb	Meaning of the Phrasal Verb	Examples
to continue	keep on	devam etmek, sürdürmek	◆ They resolved to keep on working towards their goals with determination despite many difficulties.
	carry on	devam etmek, sürdürmek	◆ Despite the challenges, she decided to carry on with her project until it was completed.
	go on	devam etmek	◆ The party will go on until midnight, so feel free to join us whenever you can.
	get on	devam etmek	◆ Let's stop chatting and get on with the project, as we have a deadline to meet.
to attach	catch on	tutulmak, popüler olmak	◆ The fun game started to catch on , and soon all the kids in the neighborhood were playing it.
	get on	birbiriyle geçinmek	◆ Sarah and Alex have finally realized that they get on well although they have different personalities.
	turn on	açmak	◆ Before watching a movie, he reached for the remote control to turn on the television and enjoy the show.

Back			
Meaning of the Preposition	Phrasal Verb	Meaning of the Phrasal Verb	Examples
to return	give sth. back	geri vermek	♦ I borrowed his camera for the weekend, and now it's time to give it back to him.
	come back	geri gelmek, geri dönmek	♦ Sam promised to come back after finishing her errands, eager to continue the conversation with her friends.
	put back	geri koymak, eski yerine koymak	♦ After cleaning the kitchen, she decided to put back all the dishes and utensils in their designated places.
	take back	geri götürmek, iade etmek	♦ I have to take back this shirt as it's the wrong size.
	step back	geri adım atmak, geri çekilmek, durup düşünmek	♦ Sometimes, it's good to step back and assess the situation.
	bring back	hatırlatmak, geri getirmek	♦ I found an old photo album that brought back cherished moments from my childhood, filling me with nostalgia.

Around			
Meaning of the Preposition	Phrasal Verb	Meaning of the Phrasal Verb	Examples
to do something with no particular purpose	hang around / about	dolaşmak, gezinmek	♦ After the concert, we decided to hang around / about the venue to see if we could meet the band and get autographs.
	go around	(etrafından) dolaşmak	♦ I had to go around the construction site to reach our destination after the road closure.
	run around	oraya buraya koşturmak	♦ I've been running around all morning trying to get things ready for the meeting.
	walk around	dolaşmak, gezinmek	♦ During the weekend, we like to walk around the local park, enjoying the sunshine and chatting with friends.
	wander around / about	dolaşmak, gezinmek	♦ On lazy Sunday afternoons, I like to grab a coffee and wander around the local bookstore, losing myself among the shelves.

In			
Meaning of the Preposition	Phrasal Verb	Meaning of the Phrasal Verb	Examples
to enter	break in	zorla, izinsiz girmek	♦ The burglars attempted to break in through the back door, but the security system alerted the authorities.
		(konuşmayı) bölmek, araya girmek	♦ While I was chatting with my friend on the phone, my daughter broke in and asked for help.
	pop in	uğramak	♦ Feel free to pop in for a cup of coffee whenever you're in the neighborhood; I'd love to catch up with you!
	get in(to)	girmeyi başarmak	♦ She had to squeeze through the narrow gap to get in the car as the parking space was quite tight.
	get into	yakından ilgilenmek	♦ She decided to get into gardening as a new hobby, cultivating flowers and vegetables in her backyard.

Over			
Meaning of the Preposition	Phrasal Verb	Meaning of the Phrasal Verb	Examples
to pass	run over	çiğnemek, ezmek	♦ While crossing the street, the cyclist accidentally ran over a small object, causing a loud noise.
	get over	iyileşmek, (bir hastalığı) atlatmak	♦ With plenty of rest, medication, and the support of her loved ones, she was able to get over the illness relatively quickly.
	take over	devralmak, sorumluluğunu üstlenmek	♦ After years of hard work and dedication, she was ready to take over as the new CEO of the company.
	go over	üstünden geçmek, gözden geçirmek	♦ Let's go over the plan one more time before the meeting.

GUESSING MEANING FROM THE CONTEXT

Context Clues, anlamı zor anlaşılan bir kelimenin tanımını kavramayı kolaylaştıran diğer kelime veya ifadelerden oluşur. Bu ifadeler, bilinmeyen kelimenin yer aldığı cümlede bulunabileceği gibi, önceki ya da sonraki cümlede de olabilir. Metinde bilinmeyen bir kelimenin anlamı, bu kelimenin kullanımından sonra yapılan tanımlama (definition), açıklama (explanation), bağlaçlar (linkers) veya eşanlamlı ve zıt anlamlı kelimeler (synonyms-antonyms) aracılığıyla anlaşılabilir.

1 Definition & Explanation

Punctuation Marks: Metinde bilinmeyen bir kelime, parantez, iki nokta, ya da noktalı virgül gibi noktalama işaretlerinden sonra yapılan açıklama ile anlaşılabilir.

- ♦ The journey of life is a **winding** road; **full of twists and turns**.
- ♦ It was such a **mouth-watering** steak; **delicious and appetizing**.

Definitions: Metinde bir kelimenin anlamı bazı tanımlama ifadeleri ile ya da açıklama bağlaçları ile verilmiş olabilir. Tanımlama bağlaçları, bilinmeyen kelimeyi açıklayan örnekler ya da detaylarla birlikte sunulur.

is / are called (as)	is / are known (as)	or	namely
is / are defined (as)	means / mean	that is to say	in other words

- ♦ The term **cultural relativism** is defined as the belief that ethical standards and values are contextually determined; **in other words, what is considered right or wrong depends on the cultural context in which it occurs**.
- ♦ He possesses an **exceptional** talent for languages; **that is to say, he is fluent in six different languages, including Mandarin and Arabic**.

Non-Defining Relative Clauses : Bir kelime veya ifade, non-defining relative clause kullanılarak ek bilgiyle açıklanabilir. Bu tür cümleler genellikle virgüllerle ayrılır.

- ♦ My aunt gave me this **jumper**, **which she knitted herself to wear when she was a student**.
- ♦ I didn't have a **wrench**, **which I use as a tool to tighten or loosen nuts and bolts**; as a result, I couldn't fix the tap.

2 Linkers

Linkers of Exemplification: Bilinmeyen bir kelimenin anlamı örneklendirme yapılarak açıklanmış olabilir.

for example	for instance	to illustrate	as revealed by	as illustrated by	such as
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- ♦ Teachers don't approve **impudent** behaviours in classes, **such as communicating in a disrespectful way and not obeying the rules**.
- ♦ **To illustrate** the chef's **culinary** expertise, she prepared a **scrumptious** feast.

Linkers of Similarity: Benzerlik kuran bağlaçlar, bilinmeyen kelimelerin anlamını kavramaya yardımcı olabilir. Bu bağlaçlar, kelimenin bir başka durum ya da ifade ile olan benzerliği üzerinden ipucu sağlar.

in a similar manner	as well as	likewise	accordingly	by the same token	equally
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- ♦ Catherine values **candor** in her relationships; **by the same token**, she expects **transparency** and **sincerity** from those around her.
- ♦ Some assumed her decision would lead to **jubilation**; **in a similar manner**, it brought about **joy and celebration as expected**.

Linkers of Contrast: Bilinmeyen kelimelerin anlamını tahmin etmeye, zıtlık ifade eden bağlaçlar yardımcı olabilir.

although / even though	despite / in spite of	on the contrary / in contrast	while / whereas	but / yet
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- ♦ My son tends to be **reticent** in social gatherings; **however**, when he is with his family members and **close** friends he turns into a **communicative** person.
- ♦ Many believed the task would be **straightforward**; **on the contrary**, it proved to be **a complex challenge requiring innovative solutions**.

3 Synonyms & Antonyms

Synonyms & Antonyms: Metinde bilinmeyen kelimelerin anlamı eş anlamlı ve zıt anlamlı ifadelerin yardımı ile tahmin edilebilir.

- ♦ My boss has an **exasperated** personality, he is one of the most **angry** person I have ever met. **synonym**
- ♦ Despite many problems, the company managed to **grow** its market share **while** its competitors continued to **shrink** in the face of changing consumer demands. **antonym**

